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VOL. LI. No. 1.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

OFFICIAL REPORT

FOURTH SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919

Monday, the 20th January 1930

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MADRAS
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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE FREDERICK STANLEY, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G. Took his seat on the 12th November 1929.

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur, *Kt.*, Home Member. Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Police, including Railway Police and C.I.D.
2. Regulation of betting and gambling.
3. Prevention of cruelty to animals.
4. Control of poisons.
5. Control of vehicles.
6. Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs.
7. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses.
8. Laccadives.
9. European vagrancy.
10. European and Anglo-Indian education.
11. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
12. Government Houses, Staff and equipment of His Excellency the Governor.
13. Stationery and Government Presses.
14. Elections for Indian and Provincial legislatures.
15. Industrial matters included under the following heads :—
    - (*a*) Factories.
    - (*b*) Settlement of labour disputes.
    - (*c*) Boilers.
    - (*d*) Gas.
    - (*e*) Smoke nuisances.
    - (*f*) Welfare of labour including depressed classes.
16. Criminal tribes.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Control of petroleum and explosives.
2. Central police organization.
3. Arms and ammunition.
4. Emigration and immigration.
5. Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.

2. The hon. Sir THOMAS MOIR, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on 27th April 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Provincial finance.
2. Pensions.
3. Local Fund audit.
4. Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts.
5. Central Record office.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. (*a*) Defence of India.
   (*b*) Naval and Military works and cantonments.
2. External relations, including naturalization and aliens and pilgrimage beyond India except to the Hedjaz.
3. Relations with States in India.
4. Political charges.
5. Communications.
6. Posts and telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations.
7. Sources of all-India revenues.
8. Currency and coinage.
9. Public debt of India.
10. Savings banks.
11. Indian Audit Department.
12. Commerce, including banks and insurance.
13. Trading companies and other associations.
14. Opium (central questions regarding —).
15. Central research.
16. Ecclesiastical.
17. Archæology.
18. Regulation of ceremonial, titles, orders precedence and civil uniform.
19. Subjects not allocated elsewhere.

3. The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR, Law Member. Took his seat on 25th April 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province.
2. Provincial Law reports.
3. Administrator-General and Official Trustees.
4. Escheats.
5. Coroners.
6. Treasure trove.
7. Non-judicial and judicial stamps.
8. Prisons and prisoners.
9. Industrial matters included under the following head: Electricity, including hydro-electric schemes.
10. Forests (including Cinchona) except panchayat forests.
11. Minor ports.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Civil law.
2. Inventions and designs.
3. Copyright.
4. Criminal law
5. Major ports.
6. Shipping and navigation.
7. Lighthouses.
8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals.

4. The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on 29th June 1929 and is in charge of the following portfolios :--

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely : —
   - (*a*) Assessment and collection of land revenue.
   - (*b*) Maintenance of land records ; survey for revenue purposes ; records of rights.
   - (*c*) Laws regarding land tenures ; relations of landlords and tenants ; collection of rents.
   - (*d*) Court of Wards, encumbered and attached estates.
   - (*e*) Land improvement and agricultural loans.
   - (*f*) Colonization and disposal of crown lands.
   - (*g*) Management of Government estates.
   - (*h*) Panchayat forests.
2. Yeomiahs, inams and hereditary pensions.
3. Water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments ; water storage and water power.
4. Inland waterways including shipping and navigation thereon.
5. Economic condition including wages and prices and famine-relief.
6. Land acquisition, excepting notifications under sub-section (1) of section 4 and declarations under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where the public purpose referred to in the said sub-sections appertains to a transferred subject.
7. Development of mineral resources.
8. Protection of wild birds and animals.
9. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.
10. Provincial Gazetteers.
11. Agency tracts.
12. Fortnightly reports and preliminary special reports to the Government of India.
13. General service questions.
14. Office procedure.
15. Secretariat.
16. Matters of a general nature not allocated elsewhere.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Geological survey.
2. Mineral development.
3. Botanical survey.
4. Survey of India.
5. Zoological survey.
6. Meteorology.
7. Census and Statistics.
8. Territorial changes.
9. Immovable property in possession of the Governor-General in Council.
10. All-India services.
11. Public Services Commission.
12. Reforms.

Ministers.

1. The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

1. Education (other than European and Anglo-Indian education).
2. Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens.
3. Light and feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas.
4. Local Self-Government including village panchayats.
5. Religious and Charitable Endowments.

2. The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR. Took his seat on 16th March 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

1. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles.
2. Excise.
3. Registration.
4. Medical administration.
5. Pilgrimages within British India.
6. Public health and sanitation and vital statistics.
7. Weights and measures.

3. The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR. Took his seat on 16th March 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

1. Agriculture.
2. Civil Veterinary Department.
3. Co-operative societies.
4. Development of industries.
5. Public Works (buildings, roads, ferries, ropeways, etc.).
6. Fisheries.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu, B.A., B.L.

Deputy President.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.

Panel of Chairmen.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Sahib Bahadur.

Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. D. K. Venkataraghava Varma Garu, B.A., B.L.
,, D. Dhyrianathan Avargal, B.A., B.L., (*Acting*).

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
2. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
3. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	North Arcot *cum* Chingleput, Muhammadan Rural.
4. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
5. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, T.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
6. Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur, Moulvi Hafiz Anumanthakudi Mustafa.	Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Muhammadan Rural.
7. Anjaneyulu, P.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
8. Appavu Chettiyar, C. D. ...	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
9. Ari Gowder, H. B.	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
10. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Central Districts (Indian Christian).
11. Arpudaswami Udayar, S. ...	Tanjore and Trichinopoly *cum* Madura (Christian).
12. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
13. Bhanoji Rao, A. V.	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
14. Bheemayya, J.	NOMINATED.
15. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
16. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	EX OFFICIO.
17. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K.	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
18. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. B. ...	NOMINATED.
19. Davis, J. A.	Anglo-Indian.
20. Dorai Raja, S. N.	NOMINATED.
21. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
22. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
23. Foulkes, R.	NOMINATED.
24. Gangadhara Siva, M. V. ...	NOMINATED.
25. Gnanavaram Pillai, P. J. ...	NOMINATED.
26. Gopala Menon, C.	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
27. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
28. Gray, O.B.E., I.C.S., J. ...	NOMINATED.
29. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. ...	NOMINATED.
30. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. ...	NOMINATED.
31. Harisarvottama Rao, G. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
32. Hearson, H. F. P.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
33. Hilton Brown, I.C.S.	NOMINATED.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
34. James, F. E.	Madras Planters—Planting.
35. John, V. Ch.	Northern Districts (Indian Christian).
36. Kaleswara Rao, A.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
37. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, V. ...	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
38. Karant, K. R.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
39. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
40. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
41. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Madura and Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
42. Koti Reddi, Bar.-at-Law, K. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
43. Krishnan, K.	NOMINATED.
44. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.	EX OFFICIO.
45. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi.	NOMINATED.
46. Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. V.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
47. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
48. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
49. Kuppuswami, J.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
50. Leach, I.C.S., A. G.	NOMINATED.
51. Leech, A. J.	European.
52. Madhavan Nayar, K.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
53. Maharaja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo).	NOMINATED
54. Maharaja of Pithapuram, C.B.E. (Maharaja Sahib Meharbani-dostan Sri Maharaja Ravu Venkata Kumara Mahipathi Surya Rao Bahadur).	Northern Landholders, II.
55. Maharaja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E., Capt. Sir the (Raja Velugoti Sri Govinda Krishna Yachendrulavaru).	North Central Landholders.
56. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
57. Mallayya, B. S.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
58. Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
59. Marudavanam Pillai, C. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
60. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.	Madura *cum* Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
61. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
62. Moir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Thomas.	EX OFFICIO.
63. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
64. Muniswami Pillai, V. I. ...	NOMINATED.
65. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara *alias* Kumaran Raman.	West Coast Landholders.
66. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
67. Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. (*Minister*).	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
68. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) (*Deputy President*).	NOMINATED.
69. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, C. N.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
70. Nagan Gowda, R.	NOMINATED.
71. Nanjappah 'Bahadur', Subadar-Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
72. Narasimha Raju, The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. (*President*).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
73. Narayana Raju, D.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
74. Narayana Rao, Mothay ...	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
75. Narayanan Chettiyar, Al. Ar....	Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Association.
76. Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.	NOMINATED.
77. Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
78. Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur, C.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
79. Obi Reddi, C.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
80. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, A. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
81. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
82. Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
83. Premayya, G. R.	NOMINATED.
84. Raja of Kallikota (Sri Raja Ramachandra Maradaraja Deo).	Northern Landholders, I.
85. Rajan, P. T.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
86. Ramachandra Padayachi, K. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
87. Ramachandra Reddi, B. ...	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
88. Ramamurti, I.C.S., S. V. ...	NOMINATED.
89. Raman Menon, K. P. ...	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
90. Ramanath Goenka	NOMINATED.
91. Ramasomayajulu, C.	Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
92. Ramaswami Ayyar, U. ...	Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
93. Ramjee Rao, V.	NOMINATED.
94. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
95. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
96. Robertson, R. J. C.	Madras Trades Association.
97. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. ...	NOMINATED.
98. Saldanha, J. A.	West Coast, Indian Christian.
99. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
100. Sarabha Reddi, K.	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
101. Satyamurti, S.	Madras University.

	Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
102.	Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. (*Minister*).	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
103.	Shetty, A. B.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
104.	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
105.	Siva Raj, N.	NOMINATED.
106.	Siva Rao, P.	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
107.	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
108.	Soundarapandian, W. P. A. ...	NOMINATED.
109.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
110	Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. ...	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
111.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. ...	NOMINATED.
112.	Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam) (*Minister*).	South Central Landholders.
113.	Subrahmanya Moopanar, S. ...	NOMINATED.
114.	Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K.	Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
115.	Swami, Bar.-at-Law, K. V. R.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
116.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed ...	Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural.
117.	Thomas, Daniel	Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Indian Christian.
118.	Tulasiram, L. K.	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
119.	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. ...	Malabar, Muhammadan.
120.	Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.	EX OFFICIO.
121.	Vanavudaiya Goundar, S. V. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
122.	Venkatapati Raju, P. C. ...	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
123.	Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
124.	Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
125.	Venkatarangam Nayudu, C. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
126.	Venkataratnam, B.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
127.	Venkiah, S.	NOMINATED.
128.	Watson, I.C.S., H. A.	NOMINATED.
129.	Wood, C. E.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
130.	Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu *alias* Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
131.	Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
132.	Zamindar of Singampatti (T. N. Sivasubramaniya Tevar Thirthapathi).	Southern Landholders.

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

133. Rowlandson, E. J.	NOMINATED for the Bill to suppress Brothels and Immoral Traffic and for the Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888.
134. Sankaran Unni, E.	NOMINATED for the consideration of the Malabar Tenancy Bill.
135. Achutan, A.	Do.
136. Rutherford, T. G.	NOMINATED for the consideration of the Bills to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act and the Madras Local Boards Act.
137. Govinda Nayar, Bar.-at-Law, C.	Do.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Official Report.

Fourth Session of the Third Legislative Council under the Government of India Act, 1919.

VOLUME LI.

Monday, the 20th January 1930.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Achutan, Mr. A.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
Davis, O.B.E., J. A.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindan Nayar, Mr. C.
Gray, O.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.
Leach, Mr. A. J.
Maharaja of Pithapuram, C.B.E.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Manikavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur Mr. A. M. M.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A.P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Rutherford, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. T. G.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sankaran Unni, Mr. E.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Soundarapandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Khan Sahib, Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Thomas, Mr Daniel.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, Mr. K.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Criminal Tribes Act

Reformation of criminal tribes in Bellary district.

*1023 Q.—Mr. A RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the aboriginal and hill tribes and criminal tribes found in the district of Bellary and the measures, if any, adopted by the Government for their reformation;

(b) whether any and, if so, what tribes among them are under the care of the Labour Department; and

(c) the castes, if any, the members of which are more or less frequently dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act and whether they are under the care of the Labour Department?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the list of castes, tribes and races printed at pages 10–11 of Volume II of the Gazetteer of the Bellary district. The Government are not aware which of those tribes are aboriginal and hill tribes. The following tribes have been notified under the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bellary district:—

1. Rudrapad Korachas.
2. Donga Yerakulas.
3. Donga Dasaris.
4. Nirshikaris.
5. Sugalis—certain sections.
6. Boyas of Rayadrug, Alur and Bellary taluks.
7. Picharis in Sanapuram and Sugganahalli villages—Hospet taluk.

All aboriginal and hill tribes and criminal tribes come under the category of depressed classes and measures for the amelioration of the depressed classes are carried on by the Labour Department.

Of the above criminal tribes, certain Rudrapad Korachas have been placed in the Sitanagram Settlement and certain Donga Dasaris have been interned in the Hubli Settlement in the Bombay Presidency.

Depressed Classes

Admissions to the Paddison Hostel.

*1024 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received by the Commissioner of Labour for admission into the Paddison Hostel for the current year;

(b) the number of students admitted;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to admit a larger number of students during next year; and

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(*d*) whether it is a fact that poor students undergoing collegiate course admitted into the Paddison Hostel have to find money to pay fees in advance for the first quarter ?

A.—(*a*) Ninety-six.
(*b*) New admissions 23.
Readmissions 32.
(*c*) No.
(*d*) Six students had to do so, but the amounts were subsequently recouped by them through scholarships.

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*d*), may I know whether Government have any proposals to pay in advance to these students their scholarships as they are very poor and unable to raise loans ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As far as I know, there is no such proposal."

Admissions to and increased accommodation for the Paddison Hostel.

* 1025 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the total number of applications received for admission of students in the Paddison Hostel, Royapetta, Madras, in July 1929 ;

(*b*) how many Madras and mufassal students were admitted ;

(*c*) whether the Government have any proposal to acquire a permanent and bigger building for the above hostel ; and

(*d*) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to acquire one to give room for a larger number of students coming from the mufassal ?

A.—(*a*) Ninety-six.
(*b*) Six from Madras and seventeen from the mufassal were newly admitted.
(*c*) No.
(*d*) The question will be considered if the expansion of the numbers is thought desirable.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Since only 23 students were admitted out of 96 who applied, does not the Government think that the time has now come that better facilities should be afforded to admit more ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" If the Commissioner of Labour makes any such proposal, the Government will consider it."

Alleged delay in the payment of salary to the warden of the Nayady Colony at Olavakote.

* 1026 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the warden of the Nayady Colony at Olavakote was not given his salary since his appointment till September 1929 ;

(*b*) if so, why ; and

(*c*) when he was appointed and when the first instalment of his salary was paid ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The warden was appointed on 1st June 1929 in anticipation of the sanction of Government and his salary was sanctioned for payment on 4th September 1929, after obtaining Government's approval to the appointment.

Labour

Appointment of a District Labour Officer for Malabar.

*1027 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a regular District Labour Officer has been appointed for Malabar ;

(*b*) if so, who he is ;

(*c*) whether any Labour Inspectors were appointed in Malabar ; and, if so, how many and what is the grade of each ;

(*d*) what is the nature of the work the Labour Inspectors are doing now ; and

(*e*) whether the District Labour Officer is now working in the whole district ; if not, in what taluks he is asked to work now ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) M.R.Ry. M. R. Bangara.

(*c*) Four on Rs. 35—60 each.

(*d*) They are inspecting and supervising the existing schools, hostel and the Nayadi colony. They are also examining the question of starting rew works in the year.

(*e*) He is concentrating his work in the taluks of Chirakkal, Kurumbranad, Calicut and Palghat. He is also inspecting and supervising existing works and examining the conditions of the depressed classes in general in other taluks where necessary.

Labour schools in Malabar district.

*1028 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the number of Labour schools in Malabar now ;

(*b*) what is the amount placed at the disposal of the District Labour Officer for opening schools in the current year and how many schools have hitherto been opened ; and

(*c*) what is the total number of teachers in Labour schools in Malabar now and how many of them are Adi-Dravidas ?

A.—(*a*) Nineteen.

(*b*) Rs. 22,100 for the maintenance of existing schools as well as for opening new schools. No new school has been started in the current year yet. Investigation of the needs of the depressed classes is being made by the District Labour Officer and new schools will be opened where necessary.

(*c*) Sixty-three, of whom six are Adi-Dravidas.

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Medical Registration Act

Revision of the Register of Medical Practitioners.

*1029 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Register of Medical Practitioners prescribed by section 11 of the Medical Registration Act has not been corrected and brought up to date during the last two years or so; and

(*b*) if so, why this register is not revised every year as required by the rules?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government understand that the delay in the publication of the last two annual medical registers was due to the elections for vacancies in the Medical Council during the compilation of the register. Whenever there is an election, medical practitioners give their change of addresses and it is found difficult to prepare an up-to-date register in the prescribed time.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"May I know which is the latest annual medical register that has been published?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have no information. I should like to have notice of the question."

Motor Vehicles Act

Revision of the Motor Vehicle Rules.

*1030 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 5, dated 6th August 1929, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what steps have been taken to overhaul the whole of the motor vehicle traffic rules and to place the new rules before the House?

A.—The question is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I inquire when we may expect definite orders on the subject?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The Government have appointed two Committees to tackle the question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Will the Government issue early orders? As the matter is delayed, people are suffering in the meanwhile."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It is not possible for me to give a definite reply as to when the Committees will finish their work."

Mr R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"May I know whether there is any consideration of the question of fixing the time-table of arrival and departure of motor-buses?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The suggestion of the hon. Member will also be considered."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I inquire whether Government themselves have under consideration any proposal for fixing a speed-limit on motor buses?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I think so, Sir."

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Police

Conveyance allowances to Police Inspectors.

*1031 *Q.*—Mr. P. Siva Rao: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the travelling allowance per day sanctioned for the Inspectors and the Sub-Inspectors of Police;

(*b*) whether they are bound to maintain a double-bullock cart or a horse or a bicycle and whether they are granted on that account a fixed conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem;

(*c*) whether, on the days on which they tour, their proportionate fixed conveyance allowance for the day is deducted from their daily travelling allowance; and

(*d*) if so, what is the principle on which this deduction is made?

A.—(*a*) The following statement gives the rates of daily allowance admissible to Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of Police:—

	Daily allowance. RS.	A.
Sub-Inspectors—		
Fifth grade	0	12
Fourth ,, ...	1	0
Third ,, ...	1	4
Second ,, ...	1	8
First ,, ...	1	8
Inspectors—		
Third class	2	0
Second ,, ...	2	8
First ,, ...	3	0

(*b*) All circle inspectors other than those of the Railway Police and those in East Godavari and Coimbatore districts and all sub-inspectors other than prosecuting, reader, railway police sub-inspectors and those in East Godavari and Coimbatore districts are each required to maintain a suitable and serviceable conveyance. A circle inspector may keep a horse or a motor-cycle or a double-bullock cart or a boat and a sub-inspector a horse or a motor cycle or a double-bullock cart or a boat or an ordinary cycle according to the orders of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police who decides in each case the type of conveyance most suitable for the charge or locality. The permission of the Inspector-General is necessary for a circle inspector to keep an ordinary cycle. The conveyance allowance for the maintenance of a cycle is Rs. 5 per mensem and for any other of the conveyances mentioned above, Rs. 25 per mensem. In the East Godavari and Coimbatore districts these conveyance allowances have been abolished with effect from 1st April 1929 and travelling allowance under the ordinary travelling allowance rules allowed as an experimental measure. The Government await the Inspector-General's report on the working of the experiment.

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(*c*) Yes, with reference to rule 19 (2) of the Madras Special Pay and Allowance Rules.

(*d*) The conveyance allowance is intended to cover all the journeys within a specified area. If, therefore, an officer tours outside the area, the reason for which the conveyance allowance is given no longer holds. Thus the officer draws the conveyance allowance for journeys within the specified area and ordinary travelling allowance or conveyance allowance at his option for journeys outside it: he does not draw both.

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" May I know whether the daily allowance is the same as conveyance allowance ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " I do not think so, Sir."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" In answer to clause (*b*), it is stated that the sub-inspectors of police and the circle inspectors when on tour outside the specified area are not to be paid conveyance allowance. The conveyance maintained by them is either a horse or a motor cycle or a double-bullock cart. Now, if conveyance allowance is not paid to them on the particular day on which they are touring outside the area, is it on the assumption that the individual does not maintain the conveyance on that day ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " Conveyance allowance is not paid because he draws travelling allowance."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I beg your pardon, Mr. President. He draws travelling allowance when he goes outside the specified area either in motor bus or in railway train. Nevertheless, the conveyance which he keeps, the horse or the bullocks, must be maintained just the same. Does not the Government concede that point ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " Yes, Sir."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Will the Government then consider the question of paying conveyance allowance to these officers even when touring outside the area ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " I have no objection to consider the suggestion of the hon. Member."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" May I know whether within these rates of 12 annas to Rs. 1-8-0 for sub-inspectors and Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 for inspectors they would be required to supply themselves with food and other necessaries of life when they go out ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " Yes, Sir."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Then, what is the reason for deducting the conveyance allowance when they go outside the area ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " As I have already said, the Government will consider the question."

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Civil Justice

Selection of site for the construction of the Court buildings at Vellore.

* 1032 *Q.*—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have under consideration the erection of new buildings to accommodate the District and Subordinate Judge's courts as well as the court of the District Munsif, Vellore, North Arcot district ;

(*b*) whether the site selected is to be either (i) in the Thottapalayam Ward of Vellore Municipality north of the Arcot Road and to the east of the new American Gosha Hospital or (ii) in the Velappadi Ward, west of the Arni Road ;

(*c*) whether the Government have received a numerously signed memorial from the inhabitants of Vellore urging that the new court buildings should be located in site (i) and not in site (ii) ; and

(*d*) whether the Government propose to enquire into the matter and consult the convenience of the public before finally selecting the site ?

A.—(*a*) Proposals have been received from the High Court.

(*b*) The site selected is to the west of the Arni Road.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The site has been approved of by a site committee composed of the Collector, the District Judge, the Executive Engineer, the District Health Officer and the Chairman, Municipal Council, Vellore.

Abolition of imprisonment for debt.

* 1033 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any proposals now under the consideration of Government to amend Order XXI, Rule 40, of the Civil Procedure Code, so as to disallow imprisonment for debt under certain conditions and to reduce the period of detention of judgment-debtors to three months ; and

(*b*) if so, when the Government will arrive at a decision thereon ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Rule 11 of Order XX and Rule 40 of Order XXI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure have been amended with a view to minimising the opportunities for imposing imprisonment for debt. The question of reduction of the period of detention is under consideration by the Government of India. It is not possible to say when they will arrive at a decision in the matter.

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—" In answer to clauses (*a*) and (*b*), it is stated that rules ' have been amended with a view to minimising the opportunities for imposing imprisonment for debt'. Do they prohibit imprisonment for debt ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—" No, Sir."

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—" May I know, Sir, what explicitly is meant by ' minimising the opportunities ' ? "

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"That is, if a person is arrested for debt and if he is found to be very poor, the court is given discretion to release him."

Criminal Justice

Nomination of Mr. V. S. Padmanabha Mudaliyar as Public Prosecutor.

* 1034 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(i) to lay on the table the letter of the District Magistrate of North Arcot regarding the appointment of Public Prosecutor for the district from the 11th September 1929; and

(ii) to state whether it is a fact that the present nominee of Government, Mr. V. S. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, is not getting a taxable income and yet was recommended by the District Magistrate?

A.—(i) No.

(ii) The Government have no information as to the first part of the question. Mr. V. S. Padmanabha Mudaliyar was recommended for the post by the District Magistrate.

Forests

Expenditure on panchayat forests in Bellary district.

* 1035 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the amount of revenue that the Government were deriving, the expenditure they were incurring and the net profit, if any, they were having from the panchayat forests in the Bellary district before they were handed over to panchayat management?

	RS.
A.—Average annual revenue	45,169
Average annual expenditure (including an estimated proportion of the pay of range and district forest establishment)	34,342
Net revenue ...	10,827

Transfer of Bandri and Somalapur reserves to panchayats.

* 1036 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total extent in acres of the Bandri and the Somalapur reserves and their extensions respectively in Kudligi taluk, Bellary district;

(*b*) the villages within three miles from the said reserves;

(*c*) the extent of unreserved land available for the grazing of cattle in each of the above villages; and

(*d*) whether there have been complaints to the Government or the district authorities that there is dearth of grazing land for cattle in the villages of Bandri, Nidugurthi, Kodihalli, Gollarahalli, Ankanimanahalli, Somalapur; and, if so, whether portions of Bandri and Somalapur reserves will be demarcated and handed over for panchayat management?

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		ACS.
A.—(*a*) Bandri	... ...	17,247
Do. extensions	... ...	442
Somalapuram	... ...	2,394
Do. extensions	... ...	216
	Total ...	20,299

(*b*) & (*c*) Statement showing villages within 3 miles of Bandri and Somalapuram reserves.

Names of reserves.	Villages that are within three miles of the said reserves.	Total in acres — Area available for grazing.
Bandri	1. Nagalapuram—Including Gunda and Byalakundi	1,598
	2. Garga	1,735
	3. Gollarahalli	389
	4. Basavandurga	752
	5. Haravanahalli	581
	6. Chilkanhatty	377
	7. Telugubalu	217
	8. Mallapuram	1,960
	9. Nidugurthy	997
	10. Bandri	1,087
Somalapuram.	11. Ankammanahalli ...	2,654
	12. Kalingeri	4,152
	13. Somalapuram	823

(*d*) No complaints have been made either to the District Forest Officer, Anantapur, or to the Conservator of Forests, II Circle, Bellary. There are enough of unreserved lands available for grazing in each village as will be evident from the statement given above in answer to clauses (*b*) and (*c*).

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether any enquiries were made in these villages as to whether the unreserved areas were sufficient for cattle grazing ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether Government have any definite information about the village of Chilkanhatty which has only 377 acres for grazing, while the village itself is a very big one ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The acreage mentioned against each village is considered to be sufficient."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know what enquiries were made and by whom ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government made enquiries through the departmental head, viz., the Chief Conservator of Forests."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Did he receive any petitions from the ryots of the respective villages that the reserves placed at their disposal were quite inadequate and that the portions allotted should be enlarged ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, what portion of this area reserved for grazing is covered by rocky soil on which no grass grows ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I have no information on that point, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I therefore take it that the mere extent of land at the disposal of the Government does not give any idea about the grazing facilities really available ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The answer to the question is based on the valuable recommendation made by a committee in 1927, of which my hon. Friend was a member, that those two reserves (Bandri and Somalapuram) should be left in the possession of the Forest department."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Quite so, Sir. I hold the same view even now. I suggest that a portion of these reserves may be demarcated and given to the people of the villages concerned. That is all I say."

Transfer of grass reserves in Bellary district to forest panchayats.

* 1037 *Q*.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any grass reserves in the Bellary district which have not been handed over to the forest panchayats and which are still under the management of the Military ;

(*b*) if so, what are the conditions and terms under which they have been still entrusted to the management of the Military department ;

(*c*) whether there have been any complaints of scarcity of fodder in the district ; and

(*d*) what are the reasons for not handing them over to the forest panchayats ?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

(*c*) Stocks of fodder had become low and importation from adjoining districts begun when rains started and gave relief.

(*d*) Does not arise.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know, Sir, when Ramnagudda in Kudithini village was handed over to the village panchayats ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I want notice."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" May I know whether the circle reserves near Toranagallu village are still under the management of the Military ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether there is any grass farm near Toranagallu village ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

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Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" May I know under whose management the forests till now under the control of the Military department are at present ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar : —" Notice, Sir."

Cost of training in the Forest College at Coimbatore.

* 1038 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty : With reference to my question No. 190 answered on 9th August 1929, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the net cost to the Government for each Madras student trained at the Forest College in Coimbatore ;

(b) whether the full cost of training is charged to the students of Indian States and other provincial administrations and if not, why not ; and

(c) whether there has ever been any proposal to transfer the Forest College to the charge of the Government of India ?

A.—(a) The net cost to Government for each Madras student trained at the Madras Forest College during the last five years was as follows :—

	RS.
1924-25	1,337
1925-26	1,310
1926-27	1,206
1927-28	1,278
1928-29	1,997

These figures do not include pay which would have to be met in any case, nor travelling allowance and nothing is charged on account of the original cost and upkeep of the college estate and buildings.

(b) The estimated full cost of training is charged to the students of Indian States and other Provincial administrations.

(c) No.

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" May I know why the cost of training a student has gone up from Rs. 1,278 in 1927-28 to Rs. 1,997 in 1928-29 ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—" It depends on the cost of provisions and many other things."

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" May I know whether the Government have considered the advisability of handing over the Forest College to the Government of India ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—" No, Sir."

Jails

Supply of boots to the Police by jails.

* 1039 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the proportion in which the requirements of the police and other consuming departments of the Government as regards boots are met by (1) the Jails department, (2) Pallavaram Criminal Settlement, and (3) other agencies, if any ;

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(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) (3) is in the affirmative, what the agency is; and

(*c*) why the Government requirements are not all met out of the supply by jails?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) All orders for boots from the Police, Excise and Forest departments are placed with the Jail department.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Does not the report of the Police department mention that the orders for boots are placed also with other people than the Jail department?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Jail department is able to supply the requirements of the departments mentioned in the answer."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I take, Sir, that no agency such as the Pallavaram Criminal Settlement or any other agency is supplying the needs of the Police department?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir."

Service of sub-assistant surgeons in jail.

* 1040 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) (i) whether service in the Jail department is an ordinary incident in a sub-assistant surgeon's career and (ii) whether every sub-assistant surgeon has, therefore, to do his term of duty in jail;

(*b*) the normal period of such term of duty; and

(*c*) the number of assistant surgeons now in the service of Government and how many out of them (1) have already put in the prescribed period of "Jail" service; and (2) are now actually engaged in that service?

A.—(*a*) (i) Yes.

(ii) Not every one, but those who are selected for such duty.

(*b*) Three years.

(*c*) No assistant surgeon is required to serve in the Jail department. If sub-assistant surgeons are meant, there are now 504 sub-assistant surgeons in the service of Government. Of these, 105 have already put in the prescribed period of 'Jail' service and 31 are now actually engaged in that service.

Prohibition of sub-assistant surgeons in jails from private practice.

* 1041 *Q.*—Mr. P. SIVA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether sub-assistant surgeons working in jails are prohibited from private practice generally and are allowed only consulting practice; and

(*b*) whether every sub-assistant surgeon is bound to be on duty for a compulsory period of three years in jails; if so, why this three years' period was found necessary?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Prior to the year 1912, sub-assistant surgeons selected for duty in jails were required to serve for five years in jails. This resulted in only a few sub-assistant surgeons being sent for duty in jails, while the great bulk of them saw no jail service at all, and those selected for jail service considered themselves penalized. With a view to remove this cause of complaint, it was considered desirable to reduce the period of service in jail to three years. A compulsory period of service is laid down in order to ensure that sub-assistant surgeons who are drafted for jail duty are not changed just when they have become thoroughly conversant with the jail rules and routine.

Mr. P. Siva Rao :—" May I know whether these sub-assistant surgeons working in jails formerly used to be given an allowance of Rs. 30 or so to compensate them for the loss of private practice ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—" They are now given an allowance. I do not know whether they were given any allowance at any time before."

Mr. P. Siva Rao :—" May I know whether the allowance once paid has been restored to them now ? If so, since what time ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—" Ever since private practice was prohibited to them, they have been receiving this allowance."

Mr. P. Siva Rao :—" May I know whether the compulsory period of service in the Agency tracts is only two years for these officers, and if so, why the Government find it necessary to prescribe three years with reference to the sub-assistant surgeons working in jails ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—" With reference to the Agency matter, I want notice, Sir."

Government Servants' Conduct Rules

Eligibility of Public Prosecutors to stand for elections to legislatures.

*1042 *Q.*—Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government Servants' Conduct Rules have been extended to the Public Prosecutors and Government Pleaders; and

(*b*) why they have not been prohibited from standing for election to political bodies like the Legislative Councils and Legislative Assembly and serving there when elected attaching themselves to any political party ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The prohibition laid down in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules against standing as candidates for election to a legislative body applies only to whole-time Government servants and not to Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors who are not whole-time officers but are engaged by the Government to do certain work for them without prejudice to the regular exercise of their professions in other respects.

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Irrigation

Investigation of the Tungabhadra project.

* 1043 *Q.*—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) in what stage the investigation of the Tungabhadra project now is;

(*b*) whether the Government have received any preliminary report from the Special Officer in charge of the investigation; and, if so, whether they will publish it;

(*c*) whether the Nizam's Government have informed this Government that their Chief Engineer visited the proposed site for the work and reported to them that they are entitled to the equal distribution of the water of the Tungabhadra river at the spot and that they were prepared to negotiate with the Madras Government regarding the construction of the work in question;

(*d*) whether the Government have received any other kind of communication from the Nizam's Government with reference to the project; and

(*e*) whether the Government have consulted their legal advisers regarding the alleged rights of the Nizam's Government; if not, whether they propose to do so?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Special Officer has submitted a further report to the Chief Engineer. The Government will consider the question of publishing this report when they receive it.

(*c*) *to* (*e*) No.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government have received any report from the Chief Engineer; and, if so, whether the scheme is considered a practicable one by the Government?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The report has not been received from the Chief Engineer."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, if in the investigation of the Tungabhadra project the Government accepts the view taken by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee that the Tungabhadra and Kistna projects should be dealt with as parts of one scheme?"

The hon. Mr A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice of the question."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government expect any trouble from the Nizam's Government in carrying out the project, and whether the latter Government have any rights whatever at the site in question?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"We received no communication from the Nizam's Government, and we need not anticipate trouble."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"May I know whether this Government have ascertained the possible rights of the Nizam's Government in regard to this important question? I want to know whether the Nizam's Government have any right to oppose the construction of the dam on the site in question."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice of the question."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—"So far as the preliminary report that has been submitted on the project is concerned, is it not the case that the Nizam's State does not at all adjoin the site of the dam, but only the Bombay Government area ?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—"I believe that is the case."

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—"May I know whether the investigation is still going on, or whether there is any provision in the budget for further investigation ?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—"That question will be answered when the budget estimates are placed before the House."

Investigations in connexion with the Tungabhadra project.

*1044 *Q.*—Mr. P. Siva Rao : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the 'financial' aspect of the Tungabhadra project and the probable return of income therefrom is also under consideration ;

(*b*) whether the Revenue authorities in the several districts concerned have been directed to consult the ryots about their willingness to utilize the waters of the projected canals for the irrigation of their black cotton soil and whether conferences of ryots are held in respect of the same matter ; and

(*c*) if so, what the result of such enquiries is ?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) A copy of B.P. No. 2392[a], dated 12th August 1929, with enclosures is laid on the table.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—"With reference to clause (*a*) of the question, viz., whether the 'financial' aspect of the Tungabhadra project and the probable return of income therefrom is also under consideration, the answer is 'no'. May I know whether the financial aspect of the Tungabhadra-Kistna project treated as one project will be considered ?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—"I will consider the suggestion."

Mr. P. Siva Rao :—"May I know, Sir, whether in the directions they have given to the Revenue authorities to submit possible returns of income they were not considering the financial aspect of the Tungabhadra project ?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—"The reports must deal with matters affecting the financial aspect of the question."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—"In case the Tungabhadra project, after investigation, is found to be unremunerative, will the Government drop it or will they adopt the suggestion of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee to take up the Tungabhadra–Kistna project as one unit and then consider the financial aspect of the scheme as a whole ?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—"That is a hypothetical question, Sir."

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[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 100—124 infra.

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Mr. P. Siva Rao :—" May I know what is the test they would apply to this and whether they would treat it as a productive scheme or a protective one ? " 11-15 a.m.

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" That question will be considered when we receive the report and consider the financial aspect."

Prevention of the submersion of lands in Chintamani, Trichinopoly taluk.

* 1045 *Q.*—Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what are the various proposals that were considered or are still under the consideration of the Government to prevent submersion of lands in Chintamani, Trichinopoly taluk, Trichinopoly district, at flood time ?

A.—No proposal to prevent the submersion of lands to Chintamani, Trichinopoly taluk, Trichinopoly district, has been or is under the consideration of the Government.

One of the proposals made for the reclamation of the sanded lands in the Murungapettai area was to use the low-lying lands near St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, as a dumping ground for the sand which was expected to be available if the Murungapettai area was cleared of it. The proposal contemplated the acquisition of lands in Chintamani by Government, raising their level and making them available for building purposes. It has since been reported, however, that if the Murungapettai High Level Channel scheme which is now under separate consideration is sanctioned, there would not be enough sand for raising the low-lying lands in the Trichinopoly town. The Government are therefore awaiting a decision on the Murungapettai High Level Channel scheme.

Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar :—" May I know whether there was not a project to divert the surplus water to certain portions near Mulligudi ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" I must ask for notice of the question."

Land Revenue

Levy of ground-rent in Trichinopoly municipality.

* 1046 *Q.*—Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in August 1925, vacant sites on the Butterworth Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly, were sold in auction for the erection of houses, by the municipality, on the authority of the Government ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that in 1925, 1926, 1927, there was a levy of about 3 annas per plot as land tax, but no collection of ground-rent either by the Revenue authorities or by the municipality ;

(*c*) whether in 1928 a ground-rent of Rs. 23 per site was collected under threat of coercive proceedings ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the sales of the vacant house-sites in question took place subsequent to G.O. No. 1016, Revenue, dated 29th June 1923 ;

(*e*) whether the lands on which a ground-rent has been levied have been converted into buildings for dwelling purposes and there are no longer vacant lands assessable on that basis ;

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(*f*) whether, at the time of the said levy, G.O. No. 436, dated 8th March 1927, prescribing a rate of Rs. 6–4–0 per acre was in force ;

(*g*) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, by its resolution, dated 11th December 1928, reduced the ground-rent to Rupees 6–4–0 per acre ; and

(*h*) why the Revenue authorities at Trichinopoly insist on the collection from the owners of the newly-built houses on Butterworth Road of a ground-rent of Rs. 425 per acre?

A.—(*a*) & (*d*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) No collection was made in 1925, 1926 and 1927 at the rate of about 3 annas per plot. The ground-rent due for faslis 1925–26 to 1927–28 was collected in 1928 at the rate of Rs. 425 per acre per year; no collection was made at Rs. 23 per site at any time. In cases of default of payment the village officers applied for the issue of demand notices and demands were issued but the amounts were all collected before the actual service of process.

(*e*) Out of 49 plots sold eight sites have not yet been built upon.

(*f*) The Government Order has been in force since the date of its issue, viz., 8th March 1927.

(*g*) The following is an extract from the resolution referred to :—

"The Council resolves that the ground-rent on the house-sites in the Butterworth Road extension and Jasmine garden extension be reduced to Rs. 6–4–0 per acre subject to the approval of the Government."

(*h*) The reason is that one of the conditions embodied in the notice of sale published by the Chairman, Municipal Council, on 25th July 1925 was that the sites would be sold subject to the payment of ground-rent at the rate of Rs. 425 an acre.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"May I know why in the face of the municipal council resolution, Government would still persist in collecting the ground-rent of Rs. 425 an acre? May I ask whether they will hereafter desist from collecting this heavy ground-rent?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"The Government will continue to collect this rent as the land was sold subject to the condition that this rent should be paid."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know the reasons which influenced the Government to fix this extraordinary rate?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"It was fixed over four years ago. I must ask for notice of the question."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know the basis on which this lease amount was fixed, whether it was in relation to the area or the nature of the soil or what?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :— "Several matters may have been taken into consideration : I have no information as to what particular matters were considered in this connection."

Leasing of the Toranagallu reserve.

* 1047 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the sum for which Toranagallu reserve was first leased out and the amounts by which the lease amount was increased successively together with the reasons therefor ?

A.—The Government have not the information.

Public Services

Time-scale of pay for unpassed clerks in the Judicial department.

* 1048 *Q.*—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the time-scale of pay sanctioned in the case of all the permanent clerks in the Judicial department has been stopped in the case of unpassed men though confirmed unless specially exempted by the High Court;

(*b*) if so, what are the reasons for this distinction and whether the unpassed permanent clerks in the Revenue and other departments get the benefit of the time-scale;

(*c*) whether the Government propose to extend the same benefit to the clerks in the Judicial department also; and

(*d*) whether the whole question has been considered and final orders passed thereon; and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay them on the table?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) There is a general rule applicable to all departments that unpassed and unexempted men are eligible only for the minimum pay in the inferior time-scale, viz., Rs. 35 in the mufassal and Rs. 40 in the city. As the abrogation of this rule would involve not only very considerable recurring expenditure, immediately but also a large addition to the pensionary charges the Government after full consideration have decided not to proceed with it.

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"May I know whether the unpassed permanent clerks in the Revenue Department get the benefit of the time-scale? That question has not been directly answered."

The hon. Mr. A Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"As stated in the answer, they are entitled only to the minimum pay, viz., Rs. 55 in the mufassal and Rs. 40 in the city, unless exempted for special reasons."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is not the whole question under consideration, and is not a report due in regard to this matter?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"It has been decided not to proceed with certain proposals owing to their heavy cost."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Was not a report called for to find out the approximate cost which will be incurred by the Government if the scheme is given effect to?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Certain proposals were considered."

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Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" At what state are they now ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" The Government have decided not to adopt them."

Revenue Establishments

Age-limit for the appointments of Sub-Magistrates and Tahsildars.

* 1049 *Q.*—Mr. P. Siva Rao : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any minimum age-limit fixed for the appointments of Sub-Magistrates and Tahsildars in the public service ;

(*b*) if so, what is the age-limit ; and

(*c*) why the Government considered it necessary to impose such a restriction ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) There is no maximum or minimum age-limit prescribed for appointment to such posts by promotion.

Secretariat

Appointment of Under Secretary to Government.

* 1050 *Q.*—Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the posts of Under Secretary to Government are reserved to members of the Indian Civil Service ; and

(*b*) whether the Government have under consideration the appointment of a Muslim Indian Civil Service as Under Secretary ?

A.—(*a*) The posts of Under Secretary to Government are included in the cadre of the Indian Civil Service.

(*b*) No.

Special Test Examinations

Holding of the village officers' examination twice a year.

* 1051 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) from what date the Special Test Examinations have been held twice a year ; and

(*b*) whether the village officers' examinations also are held twice a year ; and, if not, why not ?

A.—(*a*) From the year 1923.

(*b*) No. Yearly examinations have been found to be sufficient.

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" Is it not a fact that every year a number of people are kept out of appointment, because they do not qualify themselves in time ? Would not such cases become less and less if there are two examinations every year ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" It is very probable ; but I doubt whether holding the examination itself held twice a year instead of once a year would diminish the number of such persons."

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Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" The defeated candidate will have an additional chance to qualify himself within six months instead of having to wait for a year."

Education

Action taken on the annual report of the Lady Willingdon Training College.

*1052 *Q.*—Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether, with reference to the annual report of the Lady Willingdon Training College for Women for 1928–29, he is taking any urgent steps to remedy the very unsatisfactory state of things in the college in respect of accommodation (i) in the college, (ii) in the junior school, Tholasinga Perumal Koil Street, Triplicane, and (iii) in the hostels ; and

(*b*) whether he proposes to sanction the grant for medical inspection to the training students as asked by the Principal in the report ?

A.—(*a*) The matter is engaging the attention of Government.

(*b*) The Government do not propose to extend the scheme of medical inspection to professional institutions.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi :—" With reference to the answer to question (*a*), may I know from the hon. the Minister as to when they will come to a decision on this matter, and whether there is anything going to be done now ?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I must say I cannot give the information now."

Alleged additional work done by some assistants in the Lady Willingdon Training College.

*1053 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Headmistress and the two school assistants of the Lady Willingdon Training College are required, in addition to their own school work, to act as part-time special subject lecturers in the college ;

(*b*) if so, for how long they have been doing such additional work and the extra remuneration paid to them for it ; and

(*c*) whether the additional school assistant's post recommended by the Principal ' both in the interests of those teachers ' referred to above and ' of the work itself ' has been sanctioned, and if not yet, when it is likely to be ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Headmistress and two school assistants are doing lecturing work for $2\frac{2}{3}$ hours a week each in the L.T. section of the College in Natural Science, Mathematics and Physics, respectively. The arrangement so far as it relates to Mathematics has been in existence since July 1924 and that relating to the other two subjects since July 1926. As a set off against the additional work done by the Headmistress and the two school assistants in the College they have been given relief in their school work. No extra remuneration has therefore been paid to them.

(*c*) The proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

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Supply of electrical energy from the power house in the Engineering College.

*1054 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to give for each of the five years ending 1928–29 particulars for the total electrical energy units generated at the power house, Engineering College, Guindy, in the following form :—

(1) Year;
(2) Number of units generated;
(3) Persons or institutions to whom the energy was supplied and the number of units so supplied to each (*a*) free and (*b*) for a consideration;
(4) Rate at which energy was supplied in case of (3) (*b*);
(5) Revenue so derived;
(6) Persons or institutions provided with sub-meters to record their respective consumption of energy?

A.—A statement[a] is laid on the table.

Representations from the South Kanara Indian Christian Civic League.

*1055 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representation submitted in June 1929 in the Educational Department has been received by the Government from the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League and if so, on what points; and
(*b*) what orders, if any, have been passed thereon?

A.—(*a*) A representation was received in the Local Self-Government Department.
It related to—
(i) stipends to Indian Christian mistresses undergoing training,
(ii) fee concessions and scholarships to Indian Christian pupils belonging to the depressed classes,
(iii) aid to elementary schools opened by Catholic Christians with provision for religious instruction,
(iv) the status of the Indian Catholic Secular clergy and Protestant pastors as teachers,
(v) increase in the rate of boarding grants to Indian orphanages, and
(vi) representation of Indian Christians in local bodies.
(*b*) As the points had already been considered and suitable action taken where necessary, the receipt of the communication was acknowledged.

Educational facilities for Christian depressed classes.

*1056 Q.—Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he has received any memorial from the Indian Christian community of Vellore, North Arcot, protesting against the exclusion of

a Printed as Appendix II on pages 125—127 infra.

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Christian depressed classes from the economic advantages, in the shape of educational and other facilities, now enjoyed by the non-Christian depressed classes;

(*b*) when, for what reason, and at whose instance, this policy of discriminating between Christians and non-Christians in one and the same community was adopted;

(*c*) what was the total amount placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction during 1928–29 for the award of scholarships to Indian Christian depressed classes as compared with what was intended to be spent in the same manner, by the Labour Department, during that period, on non-Christian depressed class pupils; and

(*d*) whether, in allotting grants to aided institutions, it is the intention of Government that a certain proportion thereof should be utilized for the special benefit of the Indian Christian depressed classes?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The concessions available for the depressed classes in the Education Department are granted without distinction of creed.

(*c*) No special allotment is made by the Education Department for the award of scholarships to Indian Christian pupils of depressed classes.

(*d*) No.

Local Boards

Allegations against the President of Kaveripauk Union Board.

* 1057 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a memorial was submitted some time ago to Government by eight out of twelve members of the Union Board of Kaveripauk, Arkonam taluk, North Arcot district, making certain allegations against the president of the union;

(*b*) whether the Government made any enquiry into the matter; and

(*c*) what steps they propose to take thereon?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The report of the President of the North Arcot District Board in the matter has been received and is under consideration.

Municipal Councils

Constitution of the Tiruppattur municipality.

* 1058 *Q.*—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) when was the town of Tiruppattur in the district of North Arcot constituted as a municipality;

(*b*) the names of European missionaries and Indian Christians who have represented the interests of the Indian Christian community on the Municipal Council of Tiruppattur since its formation, and the respective periods for which they were nominated; and

(*c*) the names of the elected and nominated members of the present Municipal Council of Tiruppattur and the respective communities to which they belong?

A.—(*a*) On the 1st April 1886.

(*b*) & (*c*) A statement [a] is laid on the table.

Museums

Publication of the catalogue of coins in the Madras Museum.

* 1059 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any catalogue of the coins that are preserved in the Madras Museum;

(*b*) when was the said catalogue published;

(*c*) whether there is any fresh catalogue under preparation; and

(*d*) if so, since when it is under preparation, and when it will be made available to the public?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The following catalogues have been published:—

	Name.	Date of publication.
(1)	Catalogue of Mysore coins	1888
(2)	" Roman, Indo-Portuguese and Ceylon coins	1888
(3)	" the coins of the Sultans of Delhi ...	1893
(4)	" the coins of East India Company ...	1890
(5)	" the coins of Haidar Ali and Tippu Sultan of Mysore	1921

(*c*) Catalogues of all the coins in the Museum are under preparation.

(*d*) They have been under preparation since 14th August 1925 and will be made available to the public in about two years.

Medical

Extra allowances to Dr. Sivaraman and Dr. Eswarayya.

* 1060 *Q.*—Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether any extra allowance was paid to Dr. Sivaraman and Dr. Eswarayya when they were District Medical Officers, Ramnad, and were in additional charge of the office of the Assistant to District Medical Officer?

A.—No.

Construction of quarters for District Medical Officers.

* 1061 *Q.*—Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration any proposal for constructing quarters for the District Medical Officers in the districts?

A.—No general scheme of construction of quarters for District Medical Officers is under consideration.

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[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 127-128 infra.

Appointment of medical practitioners trained in the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.

*1062 *Q.*—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of medical practitioners employed under Government and local bodies who have undergone training in the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, in the treatment of leprosy ;

(*b*) whether the Government and the local bodies have made any efforts to utilize the services of these trained officers by starting Leprosy Clinics ;

(*c*) whether the Government have at any time called for proposals to start Leprosy Clinics either in the Government hospitals or the dispensaries and hospitals run by the local bodies ; and

(*d*) what is the amount provided in the budget for 1929–30 for starting Leprosy Clinics ?

A.—(*a*) Sixteen under Government and five under local bodies.

(*b*) Leprosy Clinics have been opened at the Government Headquarter Hospitals at Tanjore, Coimbatore, Guntur, Vizagapatam and Krishnagiri and temporarily at Villupuram. Leprosy Clinics have not been opened by local bodies.

(*c*) It is the aim of the Government to open Leprosy Clinics at all Government medical institutions. They have not asked local bodies to open such clinics.

(*d*) No amount has been provided.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" With reference to the answer to question (*c*), may I know why the Government have not asked the local bodies to open any Leprosy Clinics ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The institutions maintained by the local bodies are entirely under their control, and we have no power to ask them to open Leprosy Clinics."

Public Health

Free supply of water to mosques in Chidambaram.

*1063 *Q.*—Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representation that the Chidambaram Municipal Council has declined to allow the free supply of water to mosques and proposes to charge for the entire water used ; and

(*b*) what action the Government have taken thereon and with what result ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Orders have been issued permitting the municipal council to allow a free supply of water to the mosque in question in accordance with the by-laws on the subject.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Did the municipal council at any time decline the free supply of water to the mosque ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It did."

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Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" May I know why that order was set aside ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" They are entitled to some free supply according to the taxable value."

Sanitary arrangements during the festival at Velanganni.

* 1064 Q.—Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the annual contribution made by the Mission at Velanganni for sanitary arrangements made at Velanganni during the festival in September ;

(*b*) what were the actual arrangements made in 1928 at Velanganni by the Government and by the local board concerned (1) for the maintenance of peace and order and (2) for medical relief and sanitation ;

(*c*) what is the information possessed by the Government as to the total number of pilgrims who visited the shrine during the festival in September 1928 ;

(*d*) what is the normal width of the passage between the stalls usually insisted on by the authorities to allow the pilgrims free access to the church ;

(*e*) by whom is the auction of stalls and plots for stalls conducted ; and

(*f*) what are the profits realized by such auctions and by whom, and for what purposes they are utilized ?

A.—(*a*) The Mission pays an annual contribution at fifty per cent of the net expenditure on the sanitary arrangements made during the festival. The Vicar has not yet paid the contribution due for the current year.

(*b*) (1) The Negapatam Taluk Board, and not the Government, is responsible for the arrangements to be made during the festival. The Sub-Magistrate, Negapatam, and a sufficient number of police officials were present at Velanganni during the festival.

(2) The taluk board spent Rs. 2,843 during 1928 for the provision of the following special sanitary arrangements :—

Shelter, conservancy, water-supply, lighting, medical aid, preventive measures against cholera.

(*c*) About fifty thousands.

(*d*) Fifteen feet.

(*e*) The taluk board leases its market site in public auction, while the Vicar leases out the sites belonging to the church ; and

(*f*) The taluk board derived an income of Rs. 272 in 1929 which was utilized for making sanitary arrangements. There is no information available regarding the income to the church and the purpose for which it is utilized.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" May I know whether, in consideration of the fact that this place is an important pilgrim centre, Government propose to increase the water-supply along with other sanitary arrangements ? "

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" As far as we are concerned we are making the necessary arrangements. The question of water-supply will certainly be considered if the responsible authority comes forward with a scheme."

Proposed abolition of the B.S. Sc. class in Madras.

*1065 *Q.*—Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Surgeon-General in replying to the deputation of unemployed B.S.Sc.'s that B.S.Sc. class in Madras will be abolished and that students should go to Calcutta for training and appear for the examination in Madras, was voicing his own opinion or the views of Government; and

(*b*) whether he will be pleased to place the Government Order thereon on the table of the House ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the Surgeon-General's letter No. R. 2489-Est., dated 15th October 1929, [a] which is laid on the table.

Appointment of B.S.Sc.'s as first-class Health officers.

*1066 *Q.*—Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have decided that only B.S.Sc.'s will hereafter be appointed as first-class Health officers ;

(*b*) if so, what steps they have taken to safeguard the claims of those who before the date of this order underwent the B.S.Sc. course and only took the diploma and not the degree ; and

(*c*) whether Government have taken legal opinion about introducing new or additional qualifications, when candidates qualified under the old rules are still available ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) None and there is no need for any.

Constitution of the District Prohibition Propaganda Board, South Arcot.

*1067 *Q.*—Mr. K. RAMACHANDRA PADAYACHI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the committee for the prohibition propaganda in South Arcot district was constituted ;

(*b*) which communities the Government recognize as addicted to drinking ;

(*c*) why the Padayachi community has not been represented in the committee ; and

(*d*) why two Brahmans were nominated to the committee ?

A.—(*a*) On 26th August 1929.

(*b*) & (*c*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of question No. 963.

(*d*) Only one Brahman has been nominated. The District Health Officer is an ex-officio member.

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a Printed as Appendix IV on page 128 infra.

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Resignation of Members of the Legislative Council nominated to District Temperance Committees.

* 1068 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the names of Members of the Legislative Council who are members of the District Temperance Committees;

(b) the names of Members of the Legislative Council who have resigned their membership after once having agreed to serve on the committees; and

(c) the reasons for their resignation?

A.—(a) The following are the names:—

1. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai Avargal, C.I.E. (Anantapur district).
2. ,, Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L. (South Arcot district).
3. ,, Swami Sahajanandam (South Arcot district).
4. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avargal (Bellary district).
5. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar Avargal (Chingleput district).
6. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar Avargal (Chittoor district).
7. ,, Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar Avargal (Coimbatore district).
8. Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva (Cuddapah district).
9. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo (Ganjam district).
10. M.R.Ry. J. Kuppuswami Chowdri Avargal (Guntur district).
11. ,, J. Bhimayya Garu (West Godavari district).
12. ,, Diwan Bahadur P. C. N. Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu (Guntur district).
13. ,, G. R. Premayya Avargal (Guntur district).
14. ,, S. Venkayya Garu (Kistna district).
15. ,, K. Sarabha Reddi Garu (Kurnool district).
16. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti Avargal (Madras district).
17. ,, Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar Avargal (Madras district).
18. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur (Malabar district).
19. M.R.Ry. H. B. Ari Gowder Avargal (Nilgiris district).
20. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai Avargal (Nilgiris district).
21. Janab Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad (Nellore district).
22. M.R.Ry. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal (Ramnad district).
23. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar Avargal (Ramnad district).
24. ,, Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar Avargal (Salem district).

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25. M.R.Ry. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai Avargal (Tanjore district).
26. „ T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar Avargal (Tinnevelly district).
27. „ Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai Avargal (Tinnevelly district).
28. „ T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai Avargal (Trichinopoly district).
29. „ S. Arpudaswami Udayar Avargal (Trichinopoly district).
30. „ Khan Bahadur Kalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur (Trichinopoly district).

(*b*) & (*c*) M.R.Ry. B. Venkataratnam Garu resigned from the East Godavari District Committee in accordance with the decision of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee that its members should not serve on the Committees.

Agriculture

Alleged heavy mortality of poultry in Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts.

*1069 Q.—Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether his attention has been drawn to the unprecedented mortality throughout the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly of poultry both in urban and rural areas ;

(*b*) whether the disease appeared in the model poultry farms under the Agricultural department ;

(*c*) if the answer to (*b*) be in the affirmative, what experiments were conducted in those farms and what remedies found out to arrest the progress of the disease ; and

(*d*) whether any printed leaflets are available for circulation, to enlighten people as to the best method of combating this disease ?

A.—(*a*) There was an outbreak at Karur, Trichinopoly district, at the end of January and a number of fowls died of diarrhœa.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Does not arise.

(*d*) No. Veterinary assistant surgeons treated the fowls taken to them.

Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar :—" Do I understand from the answer to clause (*a*) that other taluks of the district of Trichinopoly or Tanjore were not affected ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" Yes."

Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar :—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister will make enquiries regarding this outbreak ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" We have made enquiries and shall make further enquiries if necessary."

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—" Are the Government aware that the same disease occurred at the same time in the Bellary district ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" Notice, Sir."

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Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—"The answer to question (c) is 'does not arise.' May I know whether the Department of Agriculture ever came to know that there was a disease like that at that time in the Presidency?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"We called for a report on this particular item and the department have sent in their report."

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—"May I know whether they came to know of this disease only now or whether they knew of it at the time the disease was prevalent?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"They might have known of it before, but that does not concern us now."

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—"If they had known of it before, why then no experiments were conducted by them?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"Presumably the outbreak has not been so severe."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—"What department under the hon. Minister troubles itself about this question, Veterinary Department, Agricultural Department or Industries Department?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"The Departments of Agriculture and Veterinary."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—"May I know whether any of those officers troubled themselves about poultry, its development, growth or disease?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"They do trouble themselves very much."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—"May I know if any leaflet has been issued by the department as to how this epidemic might be overcome?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"The question will be considered."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—"May I know what was the percentage of cures effected in regard to the cases treated?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"I must ask for notice."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—"May I know why, if the departments under the hon. Minister troubled themselves very much, no reference was made in the reports of the Agricultural Department about poultry farming and their condition?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"Perhaps the epidemic has not been severe."

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—"Will the Government prepare and issue some bulletins on some of these diseases?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"I will consider that."

Fisheries

Administration of the Fisheries Department in Malabar and South Kanara.

*1070 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of fish-curing yards, co-operative societies and schools under the management of the Fisheries Department in Malabar and South Kanara (separate figures);

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(b) the amount of receipts and expenditure for the West Coast Division (for each district) for the latest year for which the figures are available;

(c) the amount of receipts and expenditure in other divisions for the same period;

(d) the emoluments drawn by the officers of the Fisheries department in charge of various divisions for the same period;

(e) whether the present Assistant Director of Fisheries (West Coast) knows Kanarese;

(f) whether he has received reports to the effect that the volume of work entrusted to the Assistant Director of Fisheries (Coast) is so large that he is not able to give sufficient attention to the development of work of the department in South Kanara; and

(g) whether the Government have considered the desirability of bifurcating the West Coast Division and placing a Kanarese-knowing Assistant Director in charge of South Kanara?

	Malabar.	South Kanara.
A.—(a) Fish-curing yards	41	22
Co-operative Societies	39	19
Fisheries schools excluding Fisheries Training Institute	28	14

	Receipts. RS.	Expenditure. RS.
(b) Fish-curing yards	3,45,097	3,48,727
Schools	2	45,487

(Separate figures for Malabar and South Kanara are not available.)

(c) The receipt and expenditure in respect of fish-curing yards in other divisions are as follows:—

	Receipts. RS.	Expenditure. RS.
Northern division— Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts ...	13,793	28,259
Central division— Nellore and Chingleput ...	12,360	11,151
Southern division— Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Ramnad	28,308	24,224

(Receipts include value of closing stock of salt and expenditure includes value of opening stock of salt.)

The Fisheries department does not control any school or Co-operative Society in the East Coast.

	RS.
(d) Assistant Director, Coast	4,398
Do. Inland	4,677
Do. Pearl and Chank Fisheries	4,243
Inspector of Fisheries, Vizagapatam ...	1,739

(e) No.

(f) No.

(g) No.

Industries

Qualifications of the Assistant Director of Textiles.

*1071 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the general educational qualifications of the Assistant Director of Textiles;

(*b*) what are the textile weaving parties in the province with which he is in close touch and the work of which he is directing and guiding;

(*c*) what are the indigenous textile industries in the different parts of the province which he has taken steps to revive or save from foreign competition; and

(*d*) what special measures he has devised for protecting the silk industries of this province against competition from foreign artificial silks?

A.—(*a*) *City and Guilds London Institute, Department of Technology.*—Silver medalist in Plain and Fancy Cotton Weaving (Honours Grade); Bronze medalist in Cotton Spinning (Grade II), Holder of the First Parchment Certificate awarded for passing the qualified Theoretical and Practical Examination in Plain and Fancy Cotton Weaving; First-class Full Technological Certificates in Cotton Spinning and Weaving and Second-class Certificates in Bleaching and Finishing.

College of Technology, Manchester.—Took a successful course of training at the College of Technology, Manchester; admitted as an Associate of the College of Technology, Manchester; Holder of Advanced Course Certificate of the Board of Education for Blow and Card Room Processes, Cotton Spinning, Warp and Weft Preparation; Weaving, Fabric Structure, Textile quantities and Costing of Cloth, Design and Colour for Textiles, Textiles Chemistry, Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing, Textile Testing, Mill Organization, Construction of Works and Factory Law. Elected a member of the Textile Institute, Manchester, Holder of a Fellowship Diploma of the Institute of Commerce, Birmingham.

Practical experience.—Served $10\frac{1}{2}$ years with Messrs. Tatas Empress Mills, Nagpur, and Buckingham Mills, Madras, in Weaving; Howard and Bullough, Limited, Accrington, in erection of Cotton Spinning Machinery; Butterworth and Dickinson, Burnley, in erection of Weaving machinery and weaving of grey cloth; Mather and Platt, Manchester, in erection of Dyeing machinery and Humidifiers; Enoch Rustons, Macclesfield, in connexion with Silk Throwing; Emmott Stuttard and Sons, Radcliffe, in Coloured Weaving; Dacca Twist Company, Swinton, in Coloured Warp Preparation; Robert McBride, Belfast, Mains Weaving Company, Carlile, Ards Weaving Company, Belfast, in Grey Warp Preparation and Weaving; Allan Brothers, Radcliffe, in fine Cotton Spinning. Specialized in the Preparation of size mixing under Professor H. Hubner and Percy Bean, the greatest authorities on this subject in Europe. Visited a number of technical institutions in Lancashire, Macclesfield, Yorkshire and Belfast.

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(b) There are five peripatetic weaving parties and one dyeing party which are controlled and directed by the Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles).

(c) The principal textile industry is hand-loom weaving. Fly-shuttle slays and cheap types of border dobbies have been the chief improvements introduced by the department. In respect of silk manufacture, power driven machinery for preparatory processes has been installed in the Textile Institute. The Assistant Director has been successful in inducing an owner of silk weaving factory to instal similar machinery.

As regards woollen manufacture, a wool spinning plant has been installed in the institute. Attempts are being made by the Assistant Director to induce capitalists to instal such plants for the benefit of the cumbly weavers.

So far as coir manufacture is concerned, the chief problem of efficient and speedy retting is receiving attention.

As regards knitting, arrangements have been made to instal at the Textile Institute a wide range of machinery, both hand and power driven, for instructional and demonstration purposes.

As regards bleaching and dyeing, the peripatetic party has been visiting several centres and instructing the dyers in modern methods of dyeing.

In respect of cloth printing, the dyeing party has been visiting select cloth printing centres and instructing the workers in modern methods of stencil printing.

(d) None.

Public Works

Use of Bells asbestos sheets by the Public Works Department.

*1072 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Works Department are now making increased use of Bells asbestos sheets in preference to Mangalore tiles; and if so, why;

(b) whether representations have been received by the Government that owing to the increased use of this material the tile industry in Mangalore has suffered considerably; and

(c) whether in the interests of the indigenous tile industry the Government propose to consider the desirability of discouraging the use of Bells asbestos which is a foreign material?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) The cost of asbestos roofing is high compared with other patterns of roofing, but the sheets are lighter and easier to fix. For urgent temporary work and in cases where light roofs are needed, this style of roofing has been occasionally adopted.

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Police

Police establishment in East and West Godavari, Kistna and Ceded districts.

1073 *Q.*—Mr. J. Bheemayya: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Deputy Superintendents, Circle Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police in the East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and Ceded districts; and

(*b*) whether any Ediga has been appointed and if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) The number of Deputy Superintendents of Police and the sanctioned permanent strength of Circle Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors is as shown below:—

District.	Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Circle Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.
1. East Godavari ...	3	10	59
2. West Godavari ...	1	4	27
3. Kistna	1	6	39
4. Cuddapah ...	1	7	49
5. Kurnool	2	8	60
6. Bellary	2	8	48
7. Anantapur ...	2	8	55

(*b*) The Government have no information.

Assignment of Lands

Assignment of village common lands in South Kanara.

1074 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: With reference to my question No. 901 answered on the 15th October 1929, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there are any villages in South Kanara besides Chitrap wherein lands out of village common lands have been assigned to any community as a body other than Adi-Dravida, in the same way as they were assigned to Moghars and Billavars in Chitrap, and if so, in which villages, to which communities, to what extent and on what grounds?

A.—The Government have not the information.

Irrigation

Sliding of the Godavari bank near Kapileswarapuram Agraharam.

1075 *Q.*—Mr. V. Ramjee Rao: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to questions No. 106, dated 8th August 1929 and No. 716, dated 3rd October 1929, regarding the sliding of the Godavari bank near Kapileswarapuram Agraharam, East Godavari district, whether all the protective works that are contemplated, namely, (i) uprooting of the nanal on the sand shoals, (ii) connecting the high level 'paya' with the river, (iii) making revetment, with a strong toe wall built into the water, as was done at another place in the same village on a former occasion, will be finished at least before the next flood season in 1930?

A.—The Superintending Engineer expects to complete the necessary works before the next floods.

Wild Animals

Reward to a boy for rescuing his grandmother from a tiger.

1076 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Agent to the Governor for the Vizagapatam Agency rewarded a boy, Ondhuru, by name, of Kosakandu village, Koraput taluk, with a sum of Rs. 15 for rescuing his grandmother from being carried away by a tiger;

(*b*) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report of the full particulars of the deed of the boy from the Agent and place it on the table of the House; and

(*c*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of giving the boy an additional reward for his bravery?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have not the information.

Education

Inter-school competitive examinations to the board schools of North Arcot district.

1077 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in the schools under the North Arcot District Board, inter-school competitive examinations are being held every year;

(*b*) whether such examinations are held for all classes above the fifth standard;

(*c*) whether promotions of teachers under this Board are made to depend on the results of these examinations; and

(*d*) whether the Government or the Director of Public Instruction approved of this system?

A.—(*a*) Common examinations, which are in no sense competitive ones, are held for all schools with the objects of checking injudicious promotions and of securing a fairly uniform standard in all the schools.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes, but only in the sense that the deserving teachers are encouraged and slackers occasionally made to wait for their increments.

(*d*) Yes.

Quantity of Indian-made coloured crayon and blackboard chalks used in institutions under Government and local bodies.

1078 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state what is the quantity of Indian-made coloured crayons and blackboard chalks used in

institutions under Government and local bodies during the year 1928-29 and the quantity and value of such goods imported from abroad during the same period ?

A.—The Government have no information.

Starting of a Technological College in Madras.

1079 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is proposed to convert the Engineering College or any other institution in Madras into a Technological College ; and

(*b*) if so, what action is being taken on the proposal ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No such proposal is before the Government at present. The question of instituting a separate course in 'Electrical Engineering' in the Engineering College, Guindy, is however under examination.

Excise

Excise establishment in East and West Godavari, Kistna and Ceded districts.

1080 *Q.*—Mr. J. Bheemayya : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and clerks in the Excise department in East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and Ceded districts ; and

(*b*) the number of Edigas among them ?

A.—(*a*)

Assistant Commissioners	4
Inspectors	15
Assistant Inspectors	12
Sub-Inspectors	158
Clerks	59

(*b*) Two clerks.

Public Health

Assignment of grazing or common lands of Derebail and other villages.

1081 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(1) to place before the House a statement showing the areas of grazing or common lands in the village of Derebail and the villages surrounding that village ten years ago and the extent that has been assigned out of such lands to individuals or communities during that period ; and

(2) to state how it has been decided to dispose of the land assigned to the municipality for use as a municipal trenching ground after it has been given back to Government by the municipality as ordered by them ?

A.—(1) The Government have no information.

(2) The question of disposal of the land referred to will be considered only after another site for a trenching ground has been finally selected.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS.

(Standing Orders Nos. 3, 5, 10, 14, 16, 22, 23, 33, 34 and 46.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to announce that the amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 22 and 23 passed at the meeting of the Council held on the 10th October 1929, and the amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 3, 5, 10, 14, 16, 33, 34 and 46 passed at the meeting of the Council held on the 17th October 1929, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 30th October 1929."

III

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to announce that the undermentioned Acts which were passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the dates noted against each :—

The Madras Services Commission Act, 1929	5th October 1929.
The Madras University (Amendment) Act, 1929	12th October 1929.
The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1929	8th November 1929.
The Madras Village Courts (Amendment) Act, 1929	9th November 1929.
The Madras Medical Registration (Second Amendment) Act, 1929 ..	15th November 1929.
The Andhra University (Amendment) Act, 1929	Do.
The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1929	Do.
The Madras Abkari (Amendment) Act, 1929	Do. "

IV

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to announce that the undermentioned Acts which were passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the dates noted against each :—

The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1929.	21st October 1929.
The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Further Amendment) Act, 1929	23rd October 1929.
The Madras Village Courts (Amendment) Act, 1929	Do.
The Madras Medical Registration (Second Amendment) Act, 1929	Do.
The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1929	24th October 1929.
The Madras Abkari (Amendment) Act, 1929 ...	Do. "

V

ELECTION TO THE SENATE OF THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :— "I have to announce that Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao was on 3rd December 1929 declared duly elected to the Senate of the Andhra University by the non-official Members resident within the University area."

VI

THE MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to read to the Council the message of His Excellency the Governor regarding the Malabar Tenancy Bill. The message runs as follows :—

'I have given careful consideration to the reports of the discussions in the Legislative Council and to representations that have been made to me by deputations and otherwise in respect of the Malabar Tenancy Bill which was passed by the Legislative Council on the 15th October 1929 and have subjected the provisions of that Bill to a thorough examination. As a result of such examination, while fully recognizing the care the Council has already bestowed on the Bill, I have come to the conclusion that changes are expedient in respect of certain clauses of the Bill. I accordingly return the parts of the Bill specified below, to the Legislative Council under section 81-A (1) of the Government of India Act for its reconsideration, together with the amendments, appended hereto, which I recommend. I attach also a memorandum of my reasons for the amendments.

Parts of the Bill returned.

Clause 7,	sub-clause	(3),
	do.	(4)—the following words at the end : " and also as regards pepper where it is not the principal crop on the land ".
Clause 13,		
Do. 14,		
Do. 15,		
Do. 18,		
Do. 28,		
Do. 40,	sub-clause	(2), line, 3 figure " 13 ".
Do. 43	do.	(1) (*a*), line 2, figure " 14 ".
Do. 43	do.	(1) (*b*) do. do.
Do. 50	do.	(2), line 2, figure " 15 ".
Do. 51		

[a] " The amendments and the memorandum of reasons for the same have already been circulated to the Members and I do not propose to read them.

" Now, under the Standing Orders, I have to put the amendments to the vote of the House."

11-30 a.m. * Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, I move that the consideration of the parts returned and the amendments recommended be adjourned till to-morrow. We wish to consult the leaders of the other parties and come to some understanding with them about these amendments."

[a] Printed as Appendix XI on pages 152–155 infra.

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* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" I have no objection to the adjournment."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" I have also no objection, Sir."

* The hon. the President :—" I take it that it is the pleasure of the House to have these amendments taken up for consideration as the first item to-morrow."

The consideration of the amendments was accordingly postponed till the next day.

VII

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1929-30.

Grant VI. Irrigation—Reserved.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 300 under Grant VI—Irrigation—Reserved.

" Sir, this sum of Rs. 300 is made up of three token sums of Rs. 100 each. The first sum of Rs. 100 relates to the diversion of a portion of the Gowtami right bank in the Ubalanka and Ravulpalem limits. This portion was seriously eroded during the floods of September last and it is necessary that steps should be taken to prevent further erosion. For this reason it is proposed to spend Rs. 10,000 during the current year. The total cost of the work is Rs. 35,840.

" The second item relates to the protection of the left bank of the Akhanda Godavari. This is generally washed out every year and the measures taken from time to time are found to be inadequate. It is therefore proposed to construct two stone groynes so that the current may be diverted towards the right arm and to pitch the margin and revet the slope. The total cost of the works is Rs. 12,500 of which we propose to spend Rs. 8,000 during the current year.

" The third item relates to the diversion of the upland drainage above the Cauvery and the Vennar regulators in Tanjore. The drainage from an area of 22 square miles enters the old Vennar and thence flows into the Vennar above Katchamangalam anicut. This upland drainage brings a large volume of water during the north-east monsoon and consequently the cultivated areas under the Vennar and its branches suffer badly from submersion. It should be brought under control and diverted into the Cauvery above the Cauvery-Vennar regulators by excavating a channel from the old Vennar course across the Cauvery right bank. It is very desirable that the work should be carried out at once. The construction of the new Grand Anicut Canal of the Cauvery-Mettur Project cannot be completed until this is done. It is therefore proposed to carry out the work as soon as possible. The total cost is estimated to be Rs. 2,01,700 out of which a sum of Rs. 3,000 is likely to be spent during the current year."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

Grant XII. General Administration—Miscellaneous.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 under Grant XII—General Administration—Miscellaneous.

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"This sum is required to provide for the contribution to the Government of India towards the cost of the Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee. I think hon. members of this House are aware of the work which is being carried on by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee and the Provincial Committees. The Government of India suggested that the Provincial Governments should contribute about half the cost of the expenses incurred by the Provincial Committees in connexion with the enquiry. The total cost of the Provincial Committee is estimated at about Rs. 66,200 of which Rs. 43,400 will be incurred during 1929-30 and the balance of Rs. 22,800 during 1930-31. The cost will be met by the Government of India in the first instance and it is suggested that we should pay Rs. 30,000 this year and the balance will be provided in the budget for the next year."

*Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I beg to move that the allotment proposed may be reduced by Rs. 100 for this reason that this banking enquiry will not be finished by the end of April. From the questionnaire sent to us, it seems that the enquiry is a very complicated one covering so many points and such a vast field that the period fixed is quite inadequate. If this enquiry is to be finished within that period, I am sure it will be a very superficial enquiry. From what I have come to know about it, the time at their disposal seems to be quite inadequate. I am afraid the Government of India have entered into an enquiry which will do nobody good if the time at its disposal is not extended for a very much longer period. Further there should be on the committee expert officials with a thorough knowledge of the economic condition of the country. The non-officials who are now on the committee have, I am afraid, very little time to devote to this enquiry carefully. In some cases they are either not at all fit for the work or do not possess the qualifications necessary for this widespread and manifold enquiry on complicated points. I therefore first want to know whether the time fixed will be at all adequate for completing the enquiry, whether we would not be asked to vote for further grants and whether it is worthwhile spending valuable money on an enquiry the results of which would not be of much use to the country."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" I second the motion."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, I wish to enquire of the Government whether any other province has agreed to contribute a portion of the expenditure of these committees. My information is that some provinc s have declined to contribute. Sir, this is an investigation instituted by the Central Government and therefore the whole cost must be borne by them and no portion should be collected from the provinces. Seeing that the other provinces have declined to contribute any portion of the cost of this committee, I do not see why this Government should undertake the responsibility to contribute half the cost. No reasons were assigned for throwing this liability on the revenues of this province.

"Sir, from the note I see that four districts have been chosen for intensive investigation by this committee. Why these four districts have been selected as against other districts has not been explained. An enquiry of a detailed nature into the economic condition of the agricultural people generally has been asked for by this House from time to time and no attention has been paid to such representation by the non-official members on this side of the House. Sir, the banking enquiry is only an indirect method of enquiring into the economic condition of the people. If, as is stated in the note placed in our hands, an intensive enquiry is intended to be made in the four districts of

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Bellary, East Godavari, Coimbatore and Madura and only a general survey of the conditions in the province as a whole in regard to agriculture and other small industries allied or supplemental to agriculture, I fail to see what purpose would be served by the intensive survey in the abovementioned four districts only. The principles governing the economic condition of the people are common to all the districts and therefore it is necessary that this investigation should extend to all the districts in the Presidency and not be limited to only four districts. What is the use of a 'general survey' throughout the province, unless the principles are definitely laid down? I am informed by my hon. Friend from Bellary that the committee sat only for three days in Bellary and is believed to have nearly completed its work there. If that is so, if only three days are necessary for an intensive enquiry, I fail to see what useful purpose would be served by such an enquiry. And, as I said, it is unnecessary that this province should pay any portion of the expenditure towards an enquiry which is intended to benefit the Central Government. Therefore, Sir, unless satisfactory reasons are assigned why this province should undertake to defray a portion of the expenditure, I propose to vote against this demand."

* Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—"Sir, I do not think it is necessary for us to go into the details of the working of this committee, to record a vote on this matter. This is a committee appointed by the Government of India and as such, wherever it works and whatever work it may do, the cost of it should be borne by that Government only. A reason urged in the note is that the Provincial Government is as much interested as the Government of India in the labours of this committee. I will reverse it and say that there are several committees appointed by the Provincial Government in connexion with the work of which the Government of India is as much interested as the Provincial Government; are they going to come to our rescue and share the cost of those committees? Now, we have got the Royal Commission coming to our province. Are the Madras Government going to defray the expenses connected with its investigation wholly or partially? I am entirely opposed to bad precedents and conventions. I think this is a matter entirely for the Government of India. They may pay for the expenses of the committee in any way they like, liberally or otherwise. Having initiated this committee, 11-45
I think they must be prepared to defray the cost. I think it would be a bad a.m.
precedent if this Government should agree to bear half the cost. Even if the other provinces have done so it is no reason why the Madras Government should follow such a bad example."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—"Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha appeared to take some exception to the personnel of the committee on the ground that this enquiry is a matter largely for experts to conduct. Now, Sir, we have in the chairman an officer who has had considerable experience in co-operative banking and as the head of the co-operative department he must be aware of the conditions affecting the finances of the people in the villages as well as in towns. There is also on the committee a Professor of Economics. The non-official members are representatives of various interests, viz., indigenous banking, agricultural, commercial and urban. There is every reason to expect that this committee should be able to give us a very valuable report.

"As regards the suggestion that they are not making a very thorough enquiry owing to the short stay they make in each district, I may point out

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that they have working for them certain investigators of the grade of Tahsildars who collect the necessary materials for them and from those materials the committee should be able to arrive at decisions. It is hoped that the report of the committee will be submitted to us on the date on which we have asked them to submit it, that is, by the end of April.

"As regards the question whether a contribution ought to be made by this Government towards the cost of this enquiry, I understand that only two provinces have so far declined to make any contribution, i.e., Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and that other provinces are contributing towards the cost of the provincial committees."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro :—"Why should we ?"

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—"We are very much interested in the results of this enquiry and we hope to get very useful material from the labours of this Committee. On other similar occasions I believe a portion of the cost was borne by this Government. In the case of the Statutory Commission this Government bore the cost of the Provincial Committee which sat with the Statutory Commission. I therefore beg to move that this grant be made."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—"I associate myself with the remarks that have been made by hon. members who have spoken on this side of the House. Personally I happened to know something of this enquiry committee. Considering the circumstances of the case, I should have preferred that Government should have appointed a real banking expert as the Chairman of this Committee. Personally I have no grievance against the present Chairman, but I hardly think that his qualification that he is a member of the Civil Service and that he has been the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for about two years is sufficient enough to enable him to become the Chairman of the Banking Enquiry Committee. The circumstances of the case are so complicated that we should have expected the Government, in order to get useful information from the labours of this Committee, to have appointed, as Chairman of the Committee, one who is really a banking expert. Besides, as has been mentioned by previous speakers, the time allowed is so inadequate that I do not think that results of any value would be achieved. I should think that, if it is the intention of the Government that the agricultural population of our Presidency should be benefited, we should have had a much more thorough enquiry which is likely to give some beneficial results. I therefore oppose this grant."

* Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai :—"I would like to know if the Government of India would refuse to hold an enquiry into the economic conditions of all the districts if the contribution is refused. The present enquiry is only a partial enquiry in a few selected districts. I think it ought to be extended to other districts also. If the Government of India refuses to extend this enquiry to all the districts but holds it only partially, I think we had better refuse our contribution."

* Mr. P. Siva Rao :—"I regret very much that I have to differ from hon. members who have spoken so far in opposing this grant. The only objection raised to the making of this grant is 'the Government of India have appointed this Committee and let them bear the whole cost of it'. That seems to me to be hardly convincing. As was mentioned by the hon. the Revenue Member, in the case of the Statutory Commission this Government bore the cost of the Provincial Committee that was appointed to assist the Royal

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Commission. My hon. Friend Sir A. P. Patro was the Chairman of the Provincial Committee and he is one of those who were paid out of the Provincial revenues for having worked on that Committee."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" That was a Committee appointed to assist the Royal Commission. Do not confound the two issues."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" I will leave all confusion to my hon. Friend over there."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I request the hon. Member to address the Chair and attribute the confusion to him, if he wants." (Laughter.)

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Sir, in the explanatory note that has been circulated to us it has been stated that 'the heads of enquiry allocated to the Provincial Committees are mainly agricultural credit, special study of the working of co-operative banks and co-operative marketing, etc.'. It goes without saying that we are as deeply interested in the problem as the Government of India are. Besides that, there are certain aspects of the Agricultural Commission's report to be considered and the Provincial Government would have had to think of appointing some committee for making an enquiry on the same lines even if the Government of India had not undertaken the task. Now, Sir, this move on the part of the Government of India saved the local Government the necessity of appointing a committee of their own to make the requisite enquiry in this direction. So, this is a very legitimate burden and in my humble opinion it ought to be borne by the Provincial Government. And merely because the Government of India have taken the lead in this matter, I see no reason why we should feel shy in bearing a portion of the cost. One word more and I have done.

" The other objection to the making of the grant is that the time allowed for the enquiry of the Committee is inadequate. I do not think that hon. Members seriously mean that the time allowed is too inadequate for the purpose of making this enquiry. If that is so, they should move for an extension of time and also ask for extended terms of reference. Nobody who has spoken so far has made that suggestion. On the other hand, they want to cut out the grant. As for the query put by the hon. Member from Anantapur, I may tell him that it is very likely that the Government of India may not continue this enquiry at all if this amount is not voted by this Council."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I will put the motion of Mr. Saldanha. The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,000 under Demand XII—General Administration—Miscellaneous by Rs. 100."

The motion was declared lost.

A poll was demanded which was accordingly taken and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
2. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
3. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
4. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
5. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
6. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.
7. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
8. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
9. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
10. ,, Sir A. P. Patro.
11. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
12. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.

Noes.

1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur.
2. The hon. Sir M. Krishnan Nayar.
3. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
4. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
5. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
7. Mr. Hilton Brown.
8. ,, H. A. Watson.
9. ,, A. G. Leach.
10. ,, J. Gray.
11. ,, S. V. Ramamurti.
12. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
13. ,, V. Ch. John.
14. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
15. Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
16. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
17. H. B. Ari Gowder.
18. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
19. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
20. Mr. J. A. Davis.
21. ,, R. Foulkes.
22. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
23. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
24. Zamindar of Singampatti.
25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
27. ,, N. Siva Raj.
28. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
29. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
30. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandian.
31. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
32. ,, Daniel Thomas.
33. ,, S. Venkiah.
34. ,, C. E. Wood.
35. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
36. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
37. ,, G. R. Premayya.
38. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
39. ,, P. Siva Rao.

Neutral.

1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
2. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson.
3. ,, F. E. James.
4. ,, A. J. Leech.
5. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
6. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
7. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur.
8. The Maharaja of Pithapuram.

Ayes 12. Noes 39. Neutral 8.

The motion was negatived.

12 noon. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that 'the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 under Grant XII—General Administration—Miscellaneous'."

The demand was carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXI. MEDICAL—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I move, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100, under Grant XXI—Medical—Transferred, for carrying on ante-natal and post-natal work in the Women and Children Hospital. This matter has been under the consideration of the Government for some time. It is considered necessary to start this work even this year. Therefore I am moving this supplementary demand. The necessity for this work has been discussed more than once on the floor of this House and I therefore do not think it necessary to say anything more on the subject. The idea at present is to appoint a lady assistant surgeon and two health visitors. The proposal to appoint a civil surgeon later on and to do away with the lady assistant surgeon is under consideration. The question whether the lady assistant surgeon should also continue will also be considered. Even before these questions are considered and decided upon, it is considered necessary to start the work and to appoint a lady assistant surgeon and two health visitors. Therefore I move this supplementary demand."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member, Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi has given notice of a cut motion. I am not able to decide whether the subject matter of the amendment is relevant to the demand. Is it her intention that the medical officer to be appointed should be of the civil surgeon's grade and not of the assistant surgeon's grade ?"

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"Sir, I want to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that the officers who are going to be appointed to be in charge of the ante-natal and post-natal work will be women officers, because it is stated in the explanatory note that the temporary lady assistant surgeon will be there till the 1st April 1930 and that the question of appointing a medical officer of the civil surgeon grade is under separate consideration. It is not stated in the note whether the civil surgeon who will be appointed, will be a lady officer or not. My point is that the Government should make up their mind even now that only women officers should be put in charge of this work.

"For the reasons stated above, I move that the allotment of Rs. 100 under Grant XXI—Medical—Transferred be reduced by Re. 1. I have many a time stated before this hon. House that ante-natal work is welfare work and is more a preventive than a curative work. Even in European countries this work is done by women. My wish is that in this country also where the majority of our women would not seek medical aid from men medical officers for diseases associated with pregnancy and child-birth, this preventive work should be done only through women for women ; it may be stated that the health visitors will form a connecting link between the doctor and the women patients but health visitors are only subordinate officers and the patients will have to be examined by male doctors and the expectant mothers will have to be given instructions about their daily habits such as their diet, sleep and the importance of breast-feeding, etc. Unless the patients have confidence in the doctor, they will not be willing to express their difficulties, fears, misgivings, etc., to the male doctor. Therefore it is but proper that the work should be done by women. There are a number of women graduates possessing high medical degrees, such as M.B. & B.S., who are unemployed. We have been persuading our women to take to the profession of medicine. We are giving them scholarships for qualifying themselves as graduates of medicine. Many of such graduates are unemployed in spite of the fact that medical aid for women is very very inadequate both in the city and in the mufassal. It is often stated against the employment of women medical officers that the Government Maternity Hospital is a teaching and training institution for male students in medicine. Even then I plead that this teaching can be done as efficiently by women as by men, because all the patients on whom demonstrations are done are women. When I was a student undergoing training in that hospital, I learnt all my practical work from the senior nurse and matron even though I learnt my theory from my professors. There is no reason why qualified women should not teach male students, especially in hospitals where there are only women patients. There are many women hospitals, like the Lying-in Hospital, the Victoria Hospital in Triplicane, the Rainy Hospital in Tondiyarpet and the Kalyani Hospital in Mylapore, which are very efficiently managed and which are as much popular as the Maternity Hospital which is staffed mainly by men officers. Then with regard to teaching institutions and colleges, there are the Lady Willingdon

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Medical School, the Queen Mary's College, The Women's Christian College, where the results compare better than those of the colleges staffed by men doctors. I have already drawn the attention of the hon. Minister, in my budget speech, to the urgent necessity of employing a certain number of women officers in the Government Maternity Hospital because it is one of the best equipped hospitals in the world. The other women hospitals do not have as much accommodation and as much equipment as the Government Maternity Hospital. Much knowledge and experience can be gained in that hospital by medical women if the practice is made available to them. When women graduates gain experience from that hospital, it will be surely used for the benefit of many Indian mothers, both expectant and nursing, both inside and outside the hospital."

The MAHARAJA OF PITHAPURAM :—" Sir, I beg to second this amendment. Our women, whether they observe purdah or not, are reluctant to be examined by men, more so when they are pregnant. If the Government accept this amendment, people, both men and women, will be under a deep debt of gratitude to them."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I support the amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi. The explanatory note is not clear. It is stated that a lady assistant surgeon will be appointed for only three months and that afterwards she will be replaced by a Civil Surgeon. We do not know whether a gentlemen or lady doctor will be appointed. The object of the amendment is to clear this point. Only lady doctors should be appointed so that they may gain the confidence of women patients. All over the world, wherever maternity work is attended to, only ladies are in charge of it. Otherwise these institutions will not be of much use. Our Maternity Hospital is supposed to be the best in India, they say, the best in the whole world. Still, about 60 per cent of the people from the city and the mufassal are not taking advantage of the Maternity Hospital because it is solely manned by male doctors. The Rainy Hospital, the Kalyani Hospital and Gosha Hospital of Triplicane, attract people of all sorts ; the same is not the case with the Maternity Hospital. I wish that the hon. Minister can assure us that this work will be entrusted only to women and that men will have nothing to do with it. The Welfare Scheme of the Corporation of Madras is very popular because there are women doctors to take care of women. I hope the Government will follow the good example of the Corporation of Madras."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, I do not know whether the glowing picture, which my hon. Friend Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar drew of the work done by the Corporation will cast any reflection against the work done in Government hospitals. I am sure that he is partial towards the Corporation . . ."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" I can prove it."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Whatever that may be, it is clear from the explanatory note that a lady assistant surgeon will be appointed immediately and that the proposal to appoint a civil surgeon to assist these lady doctors is under consideration. Considering the customs of the country, the Surgeon-General has recommended the appointment of a lady assistant surgeon. The details of the work to be done by health visitors are given in the note, i.e., assisting in the ante-natal department in the examination of women and gaining their confidence ; I do not know how a male civil surgeon can be put in charge of this work. Visiting pregnant women on the books

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of the hospital at their houses, instructing them in the care of themselves and preparation for their confinement and attending to small ailments are some of the items of work to be attended to by lady health visitors and a male civil surgeon should not be asked to look after this work. The next item of work is examination of blood and urine from time to time, attending to complications which are many and common and advising patients to attend ante-natal clinics for treatment.

" The note says that the Surgeon-General recommends the immediate appointment of a lady assistant surgeon temporarily till 1st April 1930 and the appointment of two lady health visitors from 1st April 1930. A proposal to appoint an additional medical officer of the civil surgeon's grade in the hospital is under separate consideration. When this officer is appointed, this lady assistant surgeon will not be required. Even though the Surgeon-General may think that a civil surgeon may be necessary to help, guide and advise the officers in charge of this work, I do not see any reason why the services of the lady assistant surgeon who is going to be appointed should be dispensed with. In the interests of the efficiency and the usefulness of the work both in the city and in the mufassal, the services of the lady assistant surgeon should not be dispensed with."

*The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, the hon. the Deputy President raised some objections and imagined that I would raise some objections, and answered them also; I do not propose to refer to them. The proposal at present, for which I am moving this supplementary demand, is to employ a lady assistant surgeon immediately. As I have already said, there is a proposal to employ a civil surgeon. In that case the services of the lady assistant surgeon may not be necessary. It has not been decided by the Government to appoint a civil surgeon or to dispense with the services of the lady assistant surgeon. If it is decided that a civil surgeon should be appointed, then the further question whether a gentleman or lady civil surgeon should be appointed will be considered. There is no reason for the apprehension that a lady officer will not be in the department. If we decide that a civil surgeon is necessary, we may probably decide also that a lady should be appointed. Those points are under consideration. When 12-15 p.m. that is decided, certainly, the suggestions of the hon. Members made in this House that the person in charge of the work should be a lady and that the person should be a lady of the grade of either a surgeon or an assistant surgeon, will be considered. The idea is to have as many doctors as possible in this department of work to help the expectant mothers. That is the idea, and I am sure the apprehensions expressed by some of the hon. Members here are to a certain extent unfounded, because it is not the idea of the Government at all to do away with the ladies in the department. If after employing this lady it is found that the services of a male doctor will also be required, that will form a separate proposal for the future ; but the present proposal is only to appoint a lady doctor. It is with that object that I am now moving this token demand."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" After hearing the explanation given by the hon. the Minister, I do not want to press my amendment, Sir. I accordingly beg to withdraw it."

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I shall now put the demand to the vote of the House. The question is that a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the Government under Grant XXI—Medical—Transferred."

The demand was carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXII. PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 200 under the head 'XXII—Public Health and Vital Statistics—Transferred' for the following two purposes : (i) Grant to the Corporation of Madras for a housing scheme in Bogipalayam cheri and (ii) grant for investigating a water-supply scheme in the Penukonda union.

" From the note which has been supplied to hon. Members it will be found that the mortality in Madras from diseases is very high, especially from respiratory diseases. High mortality is found to exist in the cheris in which the poor classes of people reside, and it has therefore been found necessary that a housing scheme should be started, as an experimental measure. This experimental measure was also considered desirable with a view to enable the Corporation of Madras and other mufassal municipalities to undertake such work in the future, and for this purpose the Government have decided that a grant of Rs. 2½ lakhs should be made. Of course, as stated in the note itself, no further grant is contemplated for the purpose. It is not within the financial capacity of the Corporation at present, although it is to a certain extent its duty, to provide housing accommodation as far as possible to the working classes and to improve the sanitation of the towns, and the present scheme is only an experiment, so that it may serve as a model both for the Corporation of Madras and other municipalities. This grant of Rs. 2½ lakhs will be the only grant made for the purpose. It may be asked, Sir, why the Government should make this grant to the Corporation of Madras. As I said, this is only an experiment and Government think it necessary to make this grant, so that the scheme may be thought of by the various municipalities in the mufassal and they may follow the example of the Corporation of Madras. This grant to the Madras Corporation will by itself lead very little to the lessening of the congestion in cheris, but the Corporation will itself have to provide later on much larger sums, if this experiment proves successful. The Madras Government, at any rate now, propose to make no further grant.

" As regards the other proposal, a water-supply scheme was considered necessary, and although schemes were considered more than half a dozen times before, owing to the financial condition of the Penukonda union, the schemes were not carried out. Even now, when we find it necessary to start a water-supply scheme there, the union is unable to pay the preliminary expenses necessary for investigation, which come to Rs. 9,000 and odd. The Government, therefore, instead of making a half grant towards the expenses of this scheme, as is usual in such cases, have decided to make a full grant of Rs. 9,500. (Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar : Will the usual grant be given later on ?) The hon. Member for Bellary is asking whether in respect of the full cost of the scheme itself, a grant will be made. A half grant will certainly be made ; but whether anything more than that should be made or not is a question to be considered only afterwards. As regards the expenses

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of the investigation, Government consider that a sum of Rs. 9,250 is necessary, and so I move that a token grant of Rs. 100 be made for this purpose also."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I oppose this grant. In his speech, the hon. the Minister said that he hoped that the rest of the municipalities in the Presidency will follow the Madras Corporation and ask the Government for grants. I hope the Minister also will follow suit as he has done in this case, and make grants for building houses in each municipality. Each house will, according to the estimate given here, cost Rs. 800 which is more than the cost of an average house in this Presidency. Sir, in the explanatory note it has been stated that on account of respiratory diseases, the mortality in this city is very high. I think the best cure for respiratory diseases is to send the people over to dry areas like Bellary or Anantapur instead of keeping them on here. I think it is the moist air here in this Presidency town that causes the respiratory diseases. This however is a layman's opinion. Sir, more devastating and deadly diseases than the respiratory diseases have been prevailing in the Presidency, and so far the Government have not come forward to hold any conference with the municipalities concerned in order to devise means for housing the poor people. Sir, in this Presidency, plague has been often visiting places like Bellary, for instance, and no attempt has been made to provide a housing scheme there. Whenever any question of town extension was raised, the Government simply said that it was not their business. But here they come forward with a proposal to help the Corporation of a very rich city which could easily find money for this housing scheme, and they want to give not a few thousand rupees, but as big an amount as Rs. 2½ lakhs. If the Government wanted only to place a model to copy, they could as well build 30 houses instead of 300.

" Again, Sir, I do not see any mention made here about the way in which this amount is to be recovered either by the Government or by the Corporation. They are going to build 300 houses for Rs. 2½ lakhs at the rate of about Rs. 800 each. It is not known whether these houses are going to be given free to the poor people or whether the Corporation or the Government is going to recover the cost from the people. If the Corporation is going to recover the cost from the people, then the Corporation can as well go in for a loan from the Government and pay it off in instalments. Therefore, Sir, I oppose, this demand."

*Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, I oppose this grant for this reason, firstly that I do not see the urgency for the Government to come before the Council now with a motion for this grant. I do not see why they should not bring it up along with the budget, for in that case we shall be able to see how the Government propose tackling the problem of high mortality and diseases not merely in Madras but in other urban areas. Knowing, as I do, many places in this Presidency—I think they must also be well known to this Council—where conditions of illness and mortality are very serious indeed, I think it is easy to see that very little has been so far done by the Government to improve the conditions in rural areas. I do not think any one will say that Government can spend indefinite amounts for this purpose ; after all, their resources are limited, and we on this side of the House would claim that such resources as are at the disposal of the Government should be equitably distributed between the Madras Corporation

and the other municipalities and rural areas. If Government had brought forward this proposal as part of the budget proposals, we would have been in a better position to see how the amount was equitably distributed between the urban and rural areas.

"Secondly, Sir, I do not see why this free grant should be made to the Corporation of Madras at all. It is a fairly rich Corporation and I think it must be in a position to easily find money for such purposes; or, the Government can give a loan to it in respect of the amount proposed in the motion before the House. While I quite agree that conditions in Madras are bad enough, I do not see why the Government should single out the Madras Corporation alone for this help, while, so far as I know, it is not proposed to do anything adequately in respect of the rural areas."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, I agree with the former speaker in saying that there is no urgency whatever for this demand. It seems to me that we are having so many demands this morning, the urgency of which is to be questioned very much. In connexion with the grants for Irrigation and Hospitals at least there is some justification to say that a new scheme or new service has been contemplated and therefore there was some urgency; but in the case of this grant, it seems to be ridiculous to bring this forward at the fag-end of the year, when the budget for the next year is to be introduced very shortly. It is not possible that any money could be spent by the Madras Corporation at this time, and the amount also is a free gift to the Corporation. In the rural areas there is a crying need, a pressing need for such grants, and whenever local bodies apply for such grants, the Government treat such applications with scant courtesy. The distressing condition of the backward classes and the depressed classes in the rural areas is something very hard and indescribable. I do not say that the poor people in Madras City do not deserve any consideration—I quite sympathize with them—but the question is, is it justifiable that the Government should give a free grant of such a big amount as Rs. 2½ lakhs to the Corporation at this time? If there is to be any justification at all, the Government should work out detailed plans and put them before the House. From the note supplied to us, it is not possible for any Member—at any rate for me—to gather any reason for the urgency of the grant or any justification therefor. Hon. Members will find that in paragraph 3 of the note it is stated :

'As the scheme is to be an experiment whichmay guide the Corporation in tackling the more general aspects of the housing problem and which may also serve as a model by which other local bodies may test similar proposals, Government have agreed to make a full grant of Rs. 2·51 lakhs towards the cost of the scheme, on the understanding, however, that no grant will be admissible in respect of any future schemes of the kind.'

"This gives away the whole case and makes the position of the Government very weak in the matter of this grant. If really the matter had been seriously considered by the department concerned, they would not have dared to put forward a demand such as this at this stage. I submit, Sir, the necessity for it, the urgency for it, has not been made out. On that ground, I oppose this demand.

"There is one point in connexion with this grant, and it is this: if really the Government are satisfied that the Madras Corporation deserves such help and encouragement in order to relieve the distress of the poor people in the City, why not they take up a comprehensive scheme in regard to rural areas also and consider it with equal generosity? I would ask the Government to

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place before the House more convincing arguments to show that they are considering some proposals or principles in respect of the rural areas also and that having made up their mind to make a free grant to the Madras Corporation, they would also be prepared to make similar free grants to the rural areas. Moreover, the fact that the amount is to be met by reappropriation from the provision for this year means that there has been bad budgeting in the previous year. If there is any surplus amount in the budget, it only means that there has been bad budgeting; and the demands that we are meeting in this House from time to time only go to show that there has been bad budgeting by the departments. Last year, the Public Accounts Committee drew the attention of this House to the fact that all the lapses of grants were entirely due to bad budgeting. Therefore, it is necessary that that kind of bad budgeting should be stopped. And because it is suggested in the note that the amount can be met by reappropriation, we should not think that this is a light affair. It is a very important matter of principle with regard to budgeting. And with regard to the grant, as I said before, there is absolutely 12–30
no need whatever to come at this time of the year for a grant to the Corporation p.m.
of Madras. The Corporation deserves no consideration whatever. If the Corporation really wanted this money, why could not they have kept up the house-tax at the proper level? They have reduced the house-tax and they thereby demonstrate to the public that they are so generous. They now come up to the Government and ask for a grant. Let the finances of the Corporation be properly re-adjusted, let the Corporation understand its own duty and it is only then that this House will contribute anything to assist the Corporation. The Madras Corporation have not done so; they have reduced the house-tax and thus reduced the finances of the Corporation. That being the case, it is simply ridiculous for the Government to make a free gift of this grant to the Corporation."

* Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" Sir, I rise to support the Opposition and in doing so, I shall not repeat the reasons already advanced by the several hon. Members who have opposed this grant. But, there are one or two curious points about this application for the grant. First of all, I wonder why the hon. the Minister for Public Health should come forward with this grant. I think it is the function of the Minister for Local Self-Government to come up for a grant, as it is the money that is required on behalf of the Corporation of Madras."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" It relates to town-planning."

* Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" But there is nothing mentioned about town-planning in the explanatory note."

* The hon. the President :—" Public Health and Town-planning are in the hands of the Health Minister, while the constitution of the Corporation is in the hands of the Chief Minister."

* Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" The other point is more important. It is a wonder that the Government should come forward with this proposal at the instance of the Commissioner. It is stated that 'it was finally discussed in May last at a conference between representatives of Government and the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.' It is not stated that the Corporation really refused to provide the funds. The Corporation has not considered any scheme of the sort and they have not refused to make any grant for the

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purpose. I want to know why Government should come forward with a free gift without the Corporation's demand. I do not know if there was any meeting of the Corporation held, at which it was decided that it was in need of funds to carry out such schemes and that it should apply to Government for a grant applied for. If not, why should the hon. the Minister for Public Health, with the consent of the hon. the Chief Minister, come forward with this demand? Is it election stunt or something like that in order to show that the Minister for Public Health has sympathy for the improvement of the health of the people? I think that unless the Corporation really refused to do its duty, it is superfluous for the Government to come forward with this offer.

"It is also a bad precedent for Government to come forward with an application for such a grant on behalf of a Corporation. Not only the Madras Corporation, but also the mufassal municipalities would make claims on this precedent for a grant. The Madras Corporation is not poorer than the other municipalities in the mufassal. If this is the case, surely our municipality at Mangalore which is in need of habitations for the poor, as also several other towns should also apply for similar grants. We could say, 'You have granted two and a half lakhs to the Madras Corporation, give us some thousands at least.' I think we shall be perfectly justified in making this demand and I think the hon. the Minister for Public Health as also the hon. the Chief Minister ought to make this kind of concession to other municipalities also. For these reasons and for the other reasons advanced by the previous speakers which I shall not reiterate, I urge that this grant should be refused."

* Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan :—"Mr. President, Sir, the upper and the middle classes in the City of Madras are now living according to the Western mode of life and are building big bungalows for them to live in. Most of the lands of cheris in Madras are bought for the purpose of building these bungalows. The people in those cheris are driven out to move elsewhere; so congestion is caused in the various cheris in the City. It is on account of this congestion that the death-rate in the City is increasing and it has become a question of life and death for the poor. I therefore think that this grant is very urgent and should be made so that the people in the cheris may be housed elsewhere."

* Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—"Sir, I should congratulate the Government for having come forward with a proposal of this sort so generously to improve housing for those who deserve most. I am sorry to observe that while they do this to this extent, they want to make it a condition that no grant will be admissible in respect of any future schemes of this kind. The note itself points out that there are something like 142 hutting grounds which will have to be improved. They say in another connexion, in considering the financial position of the Madras Corporation, that the finances of the Corporation do not make it possible to find funds for the construction of over-bridges and that the Government are anxious to provide full grants to the Corporation. Sir, it is not reasonable to say that they would give as an experimental measure only for two hutting grounds, and leave the other 140 hutting grounds to be developed, by the municipality, which according to them cannot find funds. I should think that it is a most niggardly way of tackling a most pressing problem. Sir, I should like the Government coming forward, in respect of not merely two hutting grounds, but also in respect of the other 140, by providing the funds necessary in the course of a few years and not to leave it merely to the Madras Corporation. I do not agree with

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my hon. Friend Sir Patro when he said that the Madras Corporation should not have reduced the house-tax. I know the Madras Corporation and I do not think that any amount of taxation that they may raise will be sufficient to meet the recurring expenditure of a big municipality like the Madras Corporation. There has been some observation with regard to the rural needs and rural health. I was one of those who at the last budget urged strongly that the hon. Minister should find a way out to see that the sanitation and health of the villages are improved and if necessary to constitute a public health fund. The objections raised here, are not, I believe, with a view to refuse the grant of the nature that has been asked for to-day but to ask the hon. Minister what he proposes to do with regard to rural schemes which are much more urgent and necessary. While the Government tackle with this scheme of the Madras Corporation, it is certainly more important to deal with the districts and the Government should make a sincere beginning in that direction. On these grounds, I support the grant. I would support this proposition if this grant is intended not merely for the two hutting grounds but also the 140 hutting grounds for which the Government should find funds and also for the improvement of the health of the villagers. I do hope that the hon. the Minister will come forward at the time of the budget with a scheme which will really improve their condition."

* Mr. N. Siva Raj :—" Mr. President, I was somewhat surprised at the view-point of the Opposition. I do not suggest in the least that there are not very good reasons for their opposition to this demand, but my point of view is that those feelings ought not to stand in the way of their agreeing to this grant. It is not, as Sir Patro has suggested, that there is no urgency about the matter. There is real urgency in this matter, in the sense that certain houses of the poor which have been pulled down some time back on account of certain disturbances in that particular area, have got to be replaced. The Corporation of Madras wants to take advantage of this opportunity and introduce this new experimental scheme. This matter is as urgent as it ever was before. That is why it is very necessary that this grant ought to be made. The hon. the Leader of the Justice party suggested that if he accords his support to this motion it is because he wants the Government to go the full length of giving this grant also in the matter of rural sanitation and rural improvements and public health. I am also of the same view, but that should not be our reason for withholding our support for this grant that is asked for by Government to give them a start in the right direction. That is the reason why I support this grant."

* Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar :—" Mr. President, Sir, those hon. Members who oppose this grant are trying to cut their noses to spite their faces. They forget that the City of Madras is the metropolis. Sir, the beautifying of the metropolis and keeping it in a most sanitary condition, is the duty of the whole Presidency (Voices : Oh ! Oh !), and when these hon. Members are coming to Madras, the Corporation is catering to their needs. The Corporation of Madras is supplying them with good water, good accommodation, good lighting and sanitary surroundings. Wherefrom do all these things come ? The Corporation is trying to prevent epidemic diseases spreading to these hon. Members (Laughter). The Corporation is also attending to the needs of the whole Government. The whole Government machinery is seated here from His Excellency the Governor down to the peons in

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the Secretariat and other offices, who are attending to the needs of the whole Presidency. Thus the Corporation is attending to the needs of the whole Presidency. When the Corportion is doing all these things, it is the duty of the Council to take care of the metropolis. They forget that the metropolis is their own as much as it is of the citizens of Madras. So, Mr. President, let members understand that in granting this, they are taking care of themselves. Moreover, as remarked by the hon. Leader of the Justice party, there are 142 cheris and only two of them are going to be reformed. It is better that the Government come forward to take up the reforming of all the cheris and keep the City in a healthy condition. It is the duty of the Minister for Public Health and of the Health Department to do so. Now at least, the hon. Minister has come forward to see that something is done for the Corporation.

"As to the urgency of the matter, which the hon. Sir Patro questioned, the Corporation has been struggling for this grant for a number of years. At last 8 lakhs were budgeted for last year but they were not given to the Corporation. Now the circumstances require the grant, to start work immediately.

12-45 p.m. "As Mr. Siva Raj remarked, there are places where immediate steps should be taken to start construction. It is for this purpose we want this money immediately. (An hon. Member: 'Why do you want flushout system ?') Sir, flushout system is a necessity. Now everywhere in the City we are trying to introduce flushout system. We are appealing to the residents of the City to have flushout system instead of the dry system. When the Corporation is erecting its own buildings, if it does not adopt the flushout system, then I fear it is going back on its very policy. Some hon. Members are thinking that flushout system is a luxury. Once more I have to tell them that they are under a mistaken impression. Flushout system is a necessity and not a luxury. I repeat once more that we want our poor people to live in a comfortable condition. Look at the West ! Don't they see that their poor also live comfortably ? Are there not poor respectables ? Even so we want to give a healthy impetus to the life of our poor people. Sir, if we take care of the poor within the Corporation limits it will be setting an example to other municipalities in the mufassal to copy us. Of course, the hon. the Minister may start schemes of this sort, hereafter. Moreover he is not asking for a fresh grant, but only asks for a reappropriation from the grant that was sanctioned last year. My friend, Mr. Nagan Gowda, spoke about respiratory diseases. It is not only the respiratory diseases. These cheris if neglected form the nidis for spreading diseases. It is from there all the diseases spread throughout the whole City, not on account of the fault of the people there, but on account of ourselves keeping them in dirty condition. It is our duty to see that their condition is improved without their being taxed. If you reduce the taxes, it is the rich people that are benefited. May I inform Sir Patro that the Corporation have raised taxation by 2 per cent last year ? Perhaps he is not aware of it. I finally request the Council to pass this grant without a division, for let me remind it that by passing this grant hon. Members are passing it for the benefit not only of the City but also of the whole Presidency."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, if any reason was needed to vote down this motion, that has been furnished by my friend, Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar. He says 'the metropolis should be improved at any cost. Never mind the rural areas. Tax them as much as possible. If there is not enough

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money, make it up by stopping all rural improvements, for the rest of the province can afford to wait.' Sir, from the speech of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu one thing is very clear, and that is, that in the matter of sanitation the needs of the rural areas are even more urgent and important than those of the metropolis and I am astonished how Government can relegate the interests of the rural areas into the background and concentrate all their attention on the metropolis. Sir, it is said that the percentage of mortality in the city is very high, and that Government want to reduce it. To this end they have introduced this scheme, and they hope that this will serve as a model for other local bodies to adopt. I say Government are not earnest when thay say so. For if they were earnest they should have made a list of places where the percentage of mortality was high and tried the experiment in the worst places. Sir, I know places where the death-rate is even 80 per cent, and no one will deny the fact that this sort of scheme ought to be introduced there first and foremost. Far from coming forward with a proposal of this sort for such places, the hon. Minister does not care to render reasonable aid, even when such proposals are worked out and placed before him by others knowing the utter poverty of the villages and the local bodies concerned, he calmly says 'half the money I shall give, the other half you must find for yourself.' That is the policy of Government with regard to rural areas. But when it is a question of metropolis the hon. the Minister is ready to give the whole sum required for the purpose, even 2·51 lakhs as in this case.

"Now take the case of the Penukonda Union Board, a sum of Rs. 9,250 is to be spent—for what? For making a test of the yield of water available. What is going to be done with the other part of the scheme? Nobody knows. Surely if they are not going to undertake that scheme then this money is simply thrown away. Has the hon. Minister satisfied himself that if the yield test proves successful the Union Board is in a position to satisfy his condition and carry out the scheme? No. He has not even thought about that. As I said already, these are mere hasty proposals."

*Mr. F. E. James :—"Mr. President, when I look at the situation in the Council this morning, that is, the rural interests entrenched against the urban, I am reminded of the old story of the controversy between the town mouse and the country mouse. (Laughter from the Government Benches and cries of 'No, no' from the Opposition Benches.) Whenever a motion for grant of money to the Madras Corporation is made, the rural interests are reluctant to vote the sum. But I am glad that the Madras Corporation has some friends in this House, though I am afraid they are very few.

"There are two things that I wish to observe. In the first place, it is perfectly true that the finances of the Corporation are not in a satisfactory condition, and it is perfectly true that a large part of that the responsibility for that state of affairs rests on the members of the Municipal Council. Their handling of finance, judged from the experience of taxation in the City for the last two or three years is an example of financial ineptitude (laughter) that is not paralleled anywhere in the world. I hope that that reputation will soon be removed. But even by raising new taxes to-morrow the Corporation will not improve their financial condition sufficiently to be able to launch on housing schemes requiring capital expenditure.

"In the note issued in connexion with this grant I observe that this scheme is an experiment, and the note continues that Government have

agreed to make the full grant of 2·51 lakhs for the rest of the scheme on the understanding that no grant will be admissible in respect of future schemes of such sort. I should like to ask the hon. Minister by what authority can he bind future schemes? Is he a permanent Minister of Health? If not, how can he say that any future application for grant under this particular head will be inadmissible? I take it that he will leave a note on the file of the Finance Department, and I have no doubt that they will use this as one of the arguments for refusing grants. May I entreat him to put no condition of that kind, for it is not only unconstitutional and impossible to fulfil but also it is entirely against the whole basis of the policy underlying his department. I assume the hon. Minister hopes that, by experiments of this nature, the Corporation will see their way to provide for the housing of the poor themselves. I suggest to him that the municipalities will be unable to provide finance for future experiments. And I hope when such proposals are brought the hon. the Minister will not say, "how dare you come forward with such applications when I have already said that any future application of this sort is inadmissible?"

* Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"Sir, I join in opposing the grant. There is no reason given whatsoever why the full grant should be borne by Government. I do not deny for a moment the urgent need for a scheme like this nor do I deny that Madras is the metropolis, of which the hon. Member for the City very forcibly reminded us, nor do I deny for a moment that we enjoy the amenities of Madras life whenever we have to go over there for attending the session of the Legislative Council; but, Sir, the question remains for consideration as to why while so many rural areas are awaiting the help of the Government in the promotion of these schemes, this premier Corporation should be given the full grant of two and a half lakhs of rupees for this purpose. I may also observe in this connexion that the Corporation, when these model houses are occupied, will be charging a nominal rent; when such is the case, I see no reason why Government should bear the whole cost of the scheme at the expense of the poor general taxpayer. Sir, it is suggested that the finances of the Corporation are not in a flourishing condition. If it is so, they have got to take steps for augmenting their resources instead of asking for money from the Government. I believe this housing scheme is a development scheme and in the case of all development schemes I fail to see why the Corporation should not raise a loan in the market, as the municipalities in the mufassal for the construction of markets. Therefore I most strongly protest against this full grant being made in favour of the premier Corporation, which can fall back on its own resources for supplying its needs."

* Mr. Daniel Thomas:—"Mr. President, it appears that we are following a suicidal policy. For in this matter we are setting up the interests of the metropolis and the mufassal one against the other. As a matter of fact, it is late in the day when the Government have awakened to the situation; and as a result they have come forward with a measure for improving the public health. When such is the position, when the Government have realized our difficulty and come forward to fulfil their duty to a certain extent it will be unwise on our part if we say that the rural areas are equally in need of money and therefore this grant ought not to be made. I believe it is rather a case in which those who are interested in the metropolis and those who are interested in the mufassal should join hands and see that

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a good beginning is made. I am in entire agreement with Mr. James when he says that the Government are short-sighted and that they are pursuing a wrong policy when they say that they are treating this as a unique case, and that they shall go thus far and no further. On the other hand, I believe this ought to be the beginning of a series of grants in this direction which Government ought to make hereafter.

"In western countries the question of house accommodation is coming to the front. Governments are realizing more and more, how important and how essential a position the problem of house accommodation and house scheming occupies in the life and well-being of a nation. When that is the case, I believe we ought to join together and welcome the beginning to be made by our Government. I think it will be conceded that though there may be areas in the mufassal where the conditions are bad enough, still the conditions in the cheris of Madras are worse and therefore the need is greater. I remember during the sittings of the Royal Commission on Indian Reforms one of the Commissioners remarked that to be born in Madras seemed to be a dangerous occupation. The death-rate in Madras is something which is a blot on civilization. In no nation and in no civilized city should the mortality be so great. When we admit that this is a right thing to be done, I believe we ought not to put a spoke in the progress of affairs simply because we have some criticisms to make with regard to the finances of the Corporation and because there are areas which also require the assistance of Government in the matter of housing schemes. Government have to make a beginning some time somewhere. I, representing Tinnevelly, may object if Tanjore is selected. So also objection can be taken when the proposal is made with reference to any other place. I believe that it is in the fitness of things that the beginning should be made in Madras. As mentioned in the note, when people realize the advantages of the scheme not only to the people of the locality but also with reference to the general health of the City, I believe in the mufasal areas the mufassal municipalities also will come forward with similar schemes for the assistance of the Government. For these reasons I am entirely in support of the grant being made." 1 p.m.

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I rise to support the motion, Sir, and as my hon. Friend, has said it is a good beginning which has to be encouraged. Further the City of Madras is very congested and the cheris are here and there situated in the centre of the divisions and form breeding grounds for so many diseases. People coming to Madras will carry infection. It is better that the mufassilites support this because they will then have a right to ask Government when they want help for their cheris. I heartily support the grant."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have been carefully listening to the criticisms and appreciations of the scheme by various hon. Members of the House. I quite appreciate all the points raised. If any attempt is made to set up the village people against the town-people this is not the proper occasion as the demand includes both, one a building scheme in the city and the other a water-supply scheme to a rural area. One hon. Member asked why should this Government give a full grant. Certainly hon. Members would not have made such remarks if they had read the note more carefully. There are 140 cheris in Madras and this is started in two cheris. If this is to be carried out in all the cheris, probably three crores

would be required and is this two and odd lakhs a full grant? The Corporation applied. We have agreed to pay the initial cost of 2½ lakhs. We have come to an understanding that they will not be entitled to make any further demand in the present conditions of finance. Certainly if the finances of the Government are flourishing and if the Corporation has no other source nobody will say no. I do not think Government can irrevocably bind themselves for the future. They can bind themselves for the present. As regards the future, they will not be justified in making demands if we are not in a position to pay. They will have no claim on the Government in future for the purpose of making this experiment.

"As regards Penukonda, the hon. Member for Bellary said that the financial condition of the union is bad and the Government have sanctioned only Rs. 9,500 for this scheme. Government are not sure that the proposed well alone will be sufficient source to give the necessary water. If the yield is good and the Government find that there will be sufficient yield, then the question of making further grants will be considered. It will be premature to make a grant when you are not sure of the source of supply itself. This grant is for making sure that the source of supply is all right. It is too premature as I said to think of any further grant at this stage.

"Sir Patro said that the Madras Corporation had reduced the taxes and therefore it had no claim on the general revenues. I do not say they are well advised in reducing the taxes. I say they should raise the taxes. It is not a question of bad budgetting when, say, that we provided 8 lakhs and there is likely to be a lapse. The Corporation had reduced taxes and we could not disburse the full loan of 8 lakhs till the taxes were raised and there was good security for the loan. We will not pay money unless we are satisfied that the finances are in a sound position. The loan was disbursed only late in the year and within a short period it will not be possible to carry out all the contemplated works. That is why there is some surplus in 8 lakhs and the full loan has not been disbursed. It is certainly not bad budgetting at all. It is good budgetting and sound administration also.

"Then, Sir, Sir Patro asked what is the urgency for the scheme in this part of the year and why not the whole scheme wait till the budget. This is the dry part of the year and if the grant is made now work will now go on more satisfactorily. If the grant is made in July, the rains would interfere. I do not think there is anything further to be said with regard to the remarks of hon. Members. I therefore move this grant."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

GRANT XXIV. CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES—TRANSFERRED.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 46,200 under Grant XXIV—Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred, for the purchase of sera and vaccines for the Veterinary department."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,200 under Grant XXIV—Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred by Rs. 100. My object is to discuss the need for taking more effective measures to combat rinderpest. From the administration report for 1927-28 I find the mortality figures were the highest on record since 1909-10. Last year

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(1928-29) it has gone up by more than double this figure. It was 170,936. Out of this 129,583 were deaths due to rinderpest. This is really a serious matter. Not only have so many cattle died from rinderpest but the cattle that have suffered from this disease and survived are all temporarily incapacitated for work. Consequently cultivation suffers. Further, we must remember that the figures recorded are imperfect and they fall far short of the actual casualties. So long as this menace to cattle life continues we cannot expect private enterprise and capital to take up the work of cattle improvement. In many of the Western countries where this scourge was once very bad they have succeeded in stamping it out, while here, in spite of the attempts so far made by Government, we find that deaths from this disease go on increasing from year to year and even in the present year we find from the explanatory note in connexion with this demand that there has been an unprecedented attack of rinderpest in several districts of the Presidency in a virulent form. Government are no doubt trying in their own way to combat this disease. They have increased the number of circles, employed larger staff and they have adopted the serum simultaneous method of inoculation on a much larger scale. Still they have not been able to arrest the spread of the disease. As I said, cultivation suffers and the ryots suffer in very many ways on account of this great scourge and it is up to Government to see what further measures they can take to stamp out or at least control rinderpest. The Royal Commission on Agriculture has made certain recommendations on this matter and this House would like to know which of these recommendations have so far been given effect to by the Government. I hope Government will give their very serious attention to this matter and find out what further measures are necessary for bringing this scourge under control. If the serum simultaneous method of inoculation is to be done on a sufficiently large scale, virus and serum must be made available here. I am not sure whether the virus produced at the laboratory in the Veterinary College is enough for the purpose. The proposed serum institute has not yet been started here. It is no good getting serum all the way from Muktesar. Moreover, inoculation by itself will not suffice to combat rinderpest, as it is evident now from the experience of Mysore. Government must therefore consider what additional measures are necessary for protecting our cattle from this disease."

* Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" Sir, there does not seem to be any settled policy underlying the preparation and distribution of the sera. I think, Sir, the hon. Minister is perfectly well aware that the Mysore Government are now manufacturing their own sera, and, if I am not mistaken, the cost of the sera manufactured there is about one-fourth of that which the Government here are now paying for sera which they obtain from outside. Also, Sir, during my recent tours, I have come to know that the Bombay people are supplying certain medicines which are comparatively cheaper and not less effective. Perhaps, an enquiry may be made of the department working in Bellary whether they are not using some other stuff than the usual sera for rinderpest and whether the results are not equally satisfactory, if not better. So, I should think that the Government, instead of purchasing their sera at a prohibitive cost from outside the province, may as well establish an institute here and prepare their own sera, especially when they see that a considerably smaller State like Mysore has taken to it and is economizing considerably. The idea is not a new one,

1-15 p.m.

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [20th January 1930

Sir. It has been there for the last two years or more and I should like to know what progress the department has made in developing that idea and carrying it out. I should also like the hon. Minister to enquire as to whether there are not other substitutes for the sera which are equally effective but less costly."

* Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar :—"Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, said that the mortality of cattle during the period 1927-28 was the highest on record. I think the figures for 1929-30 will be still higher. Last year, I may assure the House, was a very bad year for the agriculturist, and I doubt whether this disease has even now been stamped out in certain portions of the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts. In the note of the Finance Committee, we read, 'a scheme should be devised by which the expenditure will be confined to those cattle which it is worth while to preserve.' Now, this sort of treatment of cattle will leave out less costly cattle in rural areas as not worth preserving. Well, cattle may be lean, may not be fat, because of the lack of sufficient fodder or proper pasture ground, but anyhow these lean cattle in rural areas are the mainstay of the agriculturists. Last year, I know in several villages, nearly all the cattle died of this rinderpest. I collected some statistics, and I find that in two revenue divisions cattle mortality mounted up to more than 1,000. I know a village where cattle perished in large numbers ; a pair of such cattle costing Rs. 300 died of this disease. While such cattle perish, there is very great need for effective measures being adopted to stamp out rinderpest in rural areas. If it is thought that this serum is wasted on lean cattle on the score that they are cattle which do not deserve to be preserved, Sir, you will have literally a fulfilment of the prophesy that 'the lean cattle will devour the fat kine.' In other words, the disappearance of this lean cattle will result in famine. What is the poor agriculturist whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 to do ? Is he to go in for costly cattle which will devour two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of his net income, and how is he going to preserve his cattle when this pest breaks out ? It is impossible for him, because he is a poor agriculturist, to take the cattle to places where this serum is available for inoculation ; nor is it possible for the department at present to go to him—I do not blame the department for not extending their activities. We require a much larger staff to cope with the situation, but I will recommend to the earnest consideration of the hon. the Minister that on occasions when this pest breaks out the department must make special provision for additional staff whose duty should be to go to different places in rural areas and see that the cattle are properly inoculated and saved in time.

"Again, Sir, we read from the note that this recommendation has been made by the Finance Committee on account of the large and increasing sums spent everywhere every year on serum. If the Government think that the cost is prohibitive, I will even tell them that agriculturists will be willing to pay the full cost of the serum and even the cost of enabling a member of the staff to go to them ; for spending a sum of Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 or even Rs. 40 is much better than sustaining a loss amounting to Rs. 1,000 or 1,500. If the cattle perish, what is the agriculturist to do ? How is he to go on with his agricultural operations, and how can he purchase new cattle when the price of the remaining cattle is doubled or trebled ? Without cattle of some sort, he cannot continue his agricultural operations, and he is too poor to have recourse to machine-driven ploughs. Therefore, Sir, first of all, I press for

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more effective measures being adopted to put down rinderpest, and I suggest two means for relieving the department of this extra cost; the first is by recovering the cost from the owners of cattle.

"Also, my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, spoke of Bombay having found a kind of serum or medicine which is equally effective but cheaper in price. I must suggest that the Indian School of Medicine may be asked to carry on research in this direction. I know that in olden days also we had this rinderpest, and that there were certain recipes with which rural physicians were able to treat the disease. Unfortunately, those secrets have died out in the country, for people think that the disclosure of the secret will make their recipe no longer efficacious—a kind of superstitious belief. If the School of Indian Medicine will unearth all those old recipes—just as Mr. Swaminatha Ayyar, a research-worker, found all kinds of valuable information from old cadjan leaves—and find some medicines and popularize some cheap remedies for stamping out this rinderpest, I think all these millions of agriculturists who are now despondent and who do not know how they can cope with the situation and how they can avert this disease, will be very much indebted to the hon. Minister and to this House. For these reasons, I think, in the interests of the agriculturists in the rural areas, it is very necessary and very urgent that more effective measures should be adopted to stamp out rinderpest."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, Sir, the ignorance, the apathy, and the cussedness of the Veterinary department and of our Ministers are so great that they deserve to be most severely condemned in regard to the very slow progress that has been made in introducing an effective system of treatment for this disease. As early as 1926, I drew attention, by a question, to the necessity of introducing the serum simultaneous method in this Presidency. The Minister, then, I believe, pleaded ignoronce of the subject. Even in the year previous to it, that is in 1925, the Mysore Government carried out this system of inoculation within a year with success. Afterwards, in 1927, I again raised the question when new Ministers came into office and power, on a cut motion in the budget debate, and the Minister answered that he was going to introduce gradually this serum simultaneous method. The question is, Sir, why, if the Mysore Government, I believe, which is not so rich as this Government, was able to effect such improvements in this direction, this Government is still sticking to the old system of treatment ? I am afraid the old system is still pursued to some extent. Why do you not make a radical change, according to the latest methods, in all parts of the Presidency ? We know from the statistics that, in Trichinopoly, Bellary, Malabar and other parts rinderpest is playing havoc with our cattle and impoverishing the cultivators. But I am sorry to find that among the heads of departments, including the Veterinary department, where I see there is a motion for increasing the salary of the departmental head, there are not competent men to deal with the situation. There is so much incompetence amongst the heads. Otherwise, this system which has been introduced as early as 1925 in Mysore would have been introduced in this Presidency long ago. Then, we have got Ministers saying here that they will introduce the system gradually ! But they are getting the serum from where ? The serum brought down here loses its efficacy from the fact that it has to travel a very long distance and has to be kept and stored in a proper receptacle. The result is that the serum that is used is a useless one. Where is there a staff to carry on all these things ?

We have got our veterinary inspectors, and when they are sent out to one place for treating cattle, rinderpest breaks out in another place, and then they run about here and there, and the department is so absurdly organized, and the establishment is so inadequate for the purpose that the people in no place get timely relief. I think they have now come to the Council with an application for grant to meet a situation in pursuance of their old policy of gradual extension. Hon. Members have already described, and I cannot describe them in stronger terms, the terrible suffering and misery that exists among our agriculturists on account of the havoc of rinderpest on their cattle. I do not know if the hon. Minister has even now realized the real need, the urgent need for more adequate measures, for a radical change in the methods of treatment, and for the necessity for employing a larger staff. I hope the Minister will not go on his tours merely for catching votes. If he studies the conditions in every village and every part of the country, he will find to what great extent this Government deserves the contempt with which it is treated by the people. Here we have thousands of people suffering from loss of cattle, and there is the Minister without any sympathy for them. These tours are meant more for having an ovation from some of his followers than for really going into the root of the conditions in the country. No wonder, therefore, nowadays there is a loud cry for independence and such other objects."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I request the hon. Member to come to the grant ? "

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" These Ministers are not doing justice in this respect especially. Here is a very important matter for safeguarding the interests of the masses. What have they done to protect the people ? They have done something in the wrong direction. They have wasted lakhs of rupees on the serum alone method. I have protested against this kind of inaction since 1926. I therefore appeal to all members of this House to join my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, in voting for this token motion, and show that we are dissatisfied with the ministerial policy in this respect especially."

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—" Sir, at the last budget meeting it was understood that we shold do away with the protective inoculation and confine attention to the serum simultaneous process. As was pointed out, the operations of this department have not succeeded in preventing the very large mortality among cattle. While on the one hand the Minister has been giving us assurances, the department on the other hand has acknowledged the fact that no serum is available in any quantity to protect imported cattle. We have made five applications to this department to protect our cattle, and the only suggestion they have been able to make is to ask us to isolate the cattle. They have not hesitated to tell us that they have not had first-class serum for the past five months. This is a very serious thing in the case of a long-organized department such as the Madras Veterinary department. I certainly congratulate the officers of the department on the very careful and prompt attention they give; but what is the good if the department is to acknowledge that for the last five months this year they have had no serum in the Presidency to inoculate imported cattle. I want to bring this charge home to the department. I trust the Minister will give us an

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assurance that this state of affairs will not exist in future since in the case of the imported cattle,especially in the Nilgiris thousands of rupees worth of cattle are at stake. I therefore appeal to the hon. the Minister to give us the assurance that this state of things will not continue. I understand that Government proposes to erect a building and arrange for the preparation of first class serum in Coonoor. I also trust that the Minister will assure us that this is to be the case. If this is not to be the case, all the promises made at the last budget meeting will become futile. I have brought this definite charge against the department and in the interests of imported cattle owners I appeal to the Minister to come to our rescue."

* Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—" Sir, it seems very surprising that in spite of the large number of speeches made in this Council regarding the question of establishing an institute for the preparation of sera, the Government have not seen their way yet to tackle this question earnestly and do the necessary work. This is most deplorable, especially as the work is not such a difficult one and as we have the example of the State of Mysore which has adopted this system and has started an institution without any difficulty within a very short time.

" It seems that the methods adopted heretofore with regard to combating rinderpest have not been quite successful, because in parts of the Presidency where rinderpest has been treated with both serum alone method and the simultaneous method, there has been a recrudescence of the disease. That, I think, brings us to the point whether the method we are now adopting is the best one for the disease. It requires therefore a study of the disease by the institution of a research to find out new methods for combating this disease. Before the advent of the veterinary department, the disease was being treated by indigenous methods. I do not know how far the department has considered the question of finding out what methods were used before and whether they could be made suitable for the present. A suggestion was made in this House that the best method of attacking the disease would be to treat young animals just as we would vaccinate young children. If young calves three or four months old could be vaccinated with the vaccine, probably we would not have any more rinderpest at all in this Presidency. I therefore support this cut of Rs .100."

* Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan :—" Sir, any amount of inoculation of the cattle will not stamp out the disease. The best thing is to quarantine and prevent the movements of cattle to and from an infected area. Unless this is done, any amount of inoculation will not serve the purpose. The affected cattle should be isolated and kept for some time under observation and then released."

* Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai :—" Sir, the protection just now given by Government for stamping out rinderpest is not so successful as one would like to see in these parts. Time and again in this Council several attempts have been made to bring home to Government the necessity of bringing in a scheme whereby better serum could be obtained in this Presidency itself. As I understand, at present serum is brought from Muktesar, and on account of the long distance it has to come from, it loses its vitality and is of very little value in inoculation. As Mr. Davis just now pointed out, unless either at Coonoor or at some other suitable centre they start an institute for this purpose, I think the position will become very serious. In some parts of

Coimbatore, I understand that many cattle die of this disease. In rural areas and in distant parts cattle are not being properly buried with the result that the jackals which eat their carcass become mad and spread the disease, so much so that it becomes a source of great danger to human existence. Some time back I was told that the stud bull that was in the Government Gardens at Ootacamund, which was kept for the benefit of the public, was taken to Bangalore for the purpose of inoculation against rinderpest, where it died. I state this subject to correction. If the Government would not come forward and adopt a better system whereby they could get better serum and vaccine, I think the position will become very serious."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, I associate myself with the remarks made by the previous speakers. The Economic Enquiry Committee that was appointed by this Council to enquire into the affairs in Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari had to go into the question of cattle mortality. We had an intensive survey made on cattle mortality in two taluks of these three districts, and we found that during the last year cattle worth over Rs. 4,00,000 had been lost by disease. I would ask the Council to realize the seriousness of the situation and imagine how the agricultural population can at all get on with cattle mortality of anything like the figure I have given. Although in this Presidency there is a Cattle Diseases Act, it has never been enforced. There are obvious difficulties. When disease breaks out in one part there is nothing to prevent its spreading all over the other parts, infecting the cattle there in a very short time. In the districts I am speaking about, the practice is prevalent of sending cattle from deltaic to non-deltaic areas. These cattle carry infection all along and infect the cattle in the places where they are taken to graze.

2-45 p.m. " The other point is that it is no use merely providing serum. We find, and I think the Royal Commission on Agriculture has also recommended, that the Veterinary establishment is totally inadequate to deal with the problem which has to be tackled. I do not see how the Government is going to find adequate remedies unless it makes up its mind at once to increase the establishment of the Veterinary department as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

" There is also another point. We have found during our enquiries that although the cattle mortality reports are sent to the department, the department is unable to provide the requisite serum and very often no action is taken with the result that the disease once started plays havoc among the cattle. The cattle mortality figures are staggering. It shows that nothing is being done by the department to bring down the figures. I do not blame the department at all, but I say that if adequate remedies are to be provided and, if this serious state of things should be stopped, the Government must make up its mind to increase the Veterinary establishment. It is, Sir, not with a view to oppose this grant which is certainly useful, but to emphasize the need for immediate action and to emphasize the inadequacy of the operations of the Veterinary department that I rise to speak on this motion."

* The ZAMINDAR OF SINGAMPATTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I know something about this subject. As far as my knowledge goes, in the Tinnevelly district alone, I have heard that about 20 to 30,000 cattle die of this disease. Sir, it is a well-known fact that cattle are the most important things for the cultivators. Therefore the Government should take the necessary steps immediately.

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"My hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar said just now that the staff employed to combat the disease was utterly inadequate. I can testify to that from my own experience. In the Tinnevelly district when cattle were attacked by this disease no help was available and they suffered very much.

"Just now my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai said that jackals would eat the diseased cattle and become mad and spread the disease. It is not surprising. The poor cultivators also become mad if they breathe the poisonous atmosphere. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that the Government should open their eyes and take the necessary steps very urgently."

*The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"Sir, I may at the outset inform hon. Members that the Government are always willing to render such help as is possible to the ryots to bring down the high rate of cattle mortality in this Presidency. Sir, for this year we made a budget provision for serum simultaneous inoculation on the basis of the last year's expenditure, but on account of the severity of the epidemic that provision was found to be a drop in the ocean and the department was unable to drive out the disease. The Government are informed that this is a matter which does not admit of control. The history of rinderpest in this Presidency shows that the disease occurs in waves of increasing severity periodically, lasting perhaps for some years, followed by a period of some years also, of less intensity. It is hoped that the peak of the present severe wave has now been reached and that a gradual subsidence may be anticipated. All we can do is to inoculate our cattle and prevent the disease spreading further. And this we are doing.

"I am surprised to find that my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha has not, of late, been reading the reports properly. He said that we are adopting only the serum alone method, but not the serum simultaneous method. I may perhaps give him the information that almost all the cattle in our Presidency are now inoculated by the serum simultaneous method. Only in places where we have ordered compulsory inoculation under the Cattle Diseases Act, the other method is adopted. But it is very rare. I may give my hon. Friend information which goes to show that during the last several years the Government have been taking a good deal of action towards the arrest of this epidemic. In 1926-27 the number of animals inoculated by serum simultaneous method was 597 while for this year up to October the number is 88,972. I may here add that this method requiries a certain amount of skill in its adoption. It is being attended to by an additional staff. We have also just now increased the number of circle officers in the Presidency as also the subordinate staff. The latter are asked to undergo the necessary training. So that all the men in the department are being trained to use this method.

"Sir, much has been said about getting the serum from the Muktesar institute. It is true that the institute is not supplying us with serum promptly. To overcome this difficulty, we have a proposal now to open a serum institute at Coonoor and when the proposal is considered in detail, if it is found to be financially sound and the serum produced could be had at a lesser cost, I would come before the House with a supplementary demand.

"With regard to research work done in the School of Indian Medicine referred to by Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, I may say that I do not know whether that school also treats animals. As far as I know they concern themselves only with human beings.

[Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar] [20th January 1930

"My hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar spoke of the Bombay system of medicine being introduced in Bellary. I will enquire about it. I may inform hon. Members that I will forward a copy of this debate to the Director of Veterinary Surgeons for necessary action. All that we want now is more money for the expenditure on inoculation this year in order to reduce the rate of cattle mortality now existing and I request hon. Members to vote for this grant."

The cut motion was put and negatived.

The demand was then put and carried and the grant was made.

Grant XXVI. Cinchona—Reserved.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 19,050 for Cinchona—Reserved.

"The facts which necessitate the moving of this grant are, I believe, fully stated in the explanatory note which has been circulated to hon. Members. It has been decided that a new scheme of planting a pretty large area of more than 2,000 acres with cinchona in the Anamalais should be adopted and for that purpose there is of course the need for a Superintendent to reside within the locality. Provision for this purpose was made in the budget for 1928–29 and a sum of Rs. 20,000 was alloted; but, as there was delay in the formal sanction of the plans and estimates, only a small sum, namely, Rs. 1,950 could be spent in that year. At the time the budget for the next year, that is for 1929–30, was prepared, it was not anticipated that there would be this delay in the administrative sanction for the plans and estimates and it was not thought that it would not be possible to spend the whole of this amount (Rs. 20,000) in that year, 1928–29 itself. Now in the current year the building is being constructed and it is necessary to complete it. The balance that could not be spent in 1928–29 was surrendered to Government. I am moving that this amount which is now necessary, namely, Rs. 19,050 be granted to the Government for completing this building."

* Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—"Mr. President, Sir, I oppose this grant. I do so on the principle that hereafter the Government should give up the policy of providing residences for their well-paid officials. The idea that the Government servants ought to be given houses, and that they ought not to have even the difficulty of finding houses for themselves just like other people is something which is entirely bureaucratic. It is indeed aristocratic. It is on that principle that I oppose this grant. In doing so I will also state that not only this scheme but the other schemes also for supplying houses for Government employees should be given up hereafter.

3 p.m. "I will also state that the custom hitherto followed of making rent allowances to Government servants should also be given up. It is becoming a rather a difficult thing for the Government . . ."

* The hon. the President :—"I do not understand how the question of rent allowance is relevant to this demand."

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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I notice in the explanatory note that a sum of Rs. 50 was allowed as rent allowance simply because there was not a residence for this officer . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That question cannot be discussed now."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I bow to your ruling, Sir.

" Sir, if we are to follow this method of supplying residences to officers and other Government servants, then the Government also might pay allowances for the school fees of their children, for their dress and things of that sort. When once these officers are paid their salaries they should take care of themselves. On that principle I oppose this grant."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I will not go so far as my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda and refuse house accommodation under all circumstances and to all Government servants. So far as this particular item is concerned, there has been a serious neglect on the part of the Government somewhere and I would like the hon. the Law Member to find out where the responsibility lies for this neglect. I wish that he should give us some information as to whether the proposal was given up at any time and if so why it is now newly brought before this House. This proposal was sanctioned in the budget for the year 1928–29 and the building was not finished by the end of 1929. Surely the Government were in a position to know that they were not able to make any progress in the construction of this building and that the balance of money which was surrendered at the end of 1928–29 was necessary if the construction had to be proceeded with. If that was so, I should like to know why the Government did not come up before this Council much earlier than January 1930, and what they were doing all these ten months. Did they want at all to proceed with this building ? Presumably they did not want to do so. Then I ask, why then this sudden earnestness to finish the construction of this building within this year ?

" There are still one or two points on which I should like to have some information before I vote on this grant. This building is intended to be a permanent residence for the Superintendent. I want to know whether that appointment is permanent. I understand that the present appointment is only for four years and the period for which this gentleman was engaged has partly expired. Is he going to be reappointed or are the Government going to appoint another in his place ? If they appoint another, are they going to pay him the same salary as they are paying the present incumbent ? These are all questions on which the House ought to be taken into confidence so that it may record its considered vote one way or the other. The Government were granting a rent allowance of Rs. 50 which means that it is interest on the capital value of Rs. 10,000. I ask why they should now spend Rs. 20,000. If they do so it should entitle the Government to recover a rent of Rs. 80 or Rs. 100 for this building from the salary of the Superintendent. So far as this particular officer is concerned his pay is Rs. 1,000 and 10 per cent of that would give you Rs. 100 as rent. But the difficulty is whether his successors will be paid the same salary or not. If the salary be less the Government may not be entitled to claim that amount of money which is equivalent to the interest on the capital invested. I hope this aspect of the matter will be borne in mind by the hon. the Law Member. These are all points on which information has not been furnished to us and all these things are necessary before we record our vote one way or the other."

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* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" I rise to support this grant. The position taken up by my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda is hardly justifiable. Perhaps he does not understand the conditions existing in places like Anamalais. The Anamalais is not a city or a town where you could find plenty of buildings that could be rented for residences of these officers. Even an ordinary planter who owns 100 or 200 acres of plantations provides a comfortable residence for his Superintendent. While the Government have gone so far as to clear land to the extent of 2,000 acres and wish to plant them with cinchona, it is up to the Government and this Council to make provision for accommodation of these officers, who are in charge of such plantations."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Where is he living now? "

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" He may be living in a temporary hut now. That is no reason why we should not provide him with better accommodation. I think the demand is most reasonable and we should support it."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—" Before I record my vote on this grant, I wish to know where this building is going to be located. If, as a matter of fact, it is going to be located in the centre of the estate or somewhere near the estate, it may be said that this demand of the Government is a legitimate demand. If as I understand, as in the case of other officers, the building is going to be located at a great distance from the sphere of work certainly this grant cannot be allowed. I want that information from the hon. the Law Member."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" My Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda raised the general question relating to the practice of supplying quarters to Government servants. I do not think it is necessary for me to reply to that point now. I think it is thoroughly irrelevant for the purpose of this debate.

" With reference to this particular building, even my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda, as has been pointed out by my Friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai, must admit that in a howling wilderness like the Anamalais, where cinchona plantations are made, people must live, not in the shade of trees, but in some buildings. It is but fair, equitable, and natural that these persons who are obliged to live in these wildernesses should be provided with suitable buildings and it is part of the contract under which the services of the present Superintendent has been engaged that he should be provided with free quarters.

" Then my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar stated that the services of the present Superintendent are about to expire, because he was engaged only for four years and these four years have expired. No doubt it is true that his term of service has expired, but whether the Government re-engage him or appoint a new man in his stead, the argument that the Superintendent must have a building must hold good always. With reference to the other point viz., delay, raised by my hon. Friend, I have already answered that it was thought in 1928-29 that it would be possible to spend the whole of the amount before the end of that year. But it was not possible on account of the delay in sanctioning the plans and the estimates to complete the building before the end of that year. It is now necessary to complete the building

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this year and in this year's budget provision has not been made. Therefore, I have come before the House for this grant.

"With reference to the point, raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Raman Menon, I may tell him that the building is located in the Anamalais, but I am unable to say whether it is going to be located on the borders or in the centre of the plantations. But I may say this much that it is being located within the plantations."

(A voice :—"In a place where it can be used as a summer resort?")

"I do not think it is necessary to note and answer such a suggestion."

The demand was then put and carried and the grant was made.

GRANT XXVII. INDUSTRIES—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,87,136 under Grant No. XXVII—Industries—Transferred.

"Sir, this provides for a grant towards the establishment of a school for the blind at Madras and also to write off the irrecoverable portion of the loans granted to the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"Mr. President, Sir, with reference to item (1) of the Demand, I am in entire sympathy with the object underlying it. But there is one thing which is troubling me in connexion with this item. I find at page 14 of the explanatory note this passage :—'Although the claims of the vernacular as a natural and possible medium of instruction of the blind are obvious, the more practicable alternative is to make English the medium for children from all language areas, in view of the fact that there is a Braille Library in existence for that language'. I am of opinion that there will be a good deal of trouble in the working of the institution if we want to give effect to this recommendation. I believe, though there may be exceptions, that children who are defective in sight or hearing are generally below normal in intelligence or general capacity. It is not desirable, therefore that they should be taken out of their natural surroundings and be given education through the medium of English and then put in factories for the purpose of learning technical crafts and industries. I know, as a matter of fact, that it is possible and practicable to teach these children not only in English but also in their own languages. For instance, in Palamcottah, we have a school for the blind in which children are taught in their own Tamil language. Similarly, I think it should be possible to carry out this system of teaching these children according to the language area from which they come. I think it is the only desirable and the only satisfactory course of training these children to take their proper and legitimate place among the industrial workers of this Presidency. I believe this explanatory note itself realizes the importance of training these children in their own vernaculars. I believe that for the students to be given a proper training in certain avocations, education in English would not be so useful as education in their own native languages. Of course in certain special cases where the students exhibit more than average intelligence such students may be taken to higher education in English. But, for the ordinary mass, for the generality of students, I think

education in their own native languages will be more useful and more practicable and will help them more to attain proper proficiency in the various arts or industries in which they may be trained. I would entreat the hon. Minister to consider these points when the grant is given."

3-15 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that 'the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,87,136 under Grant XXVII—Industries—Transferred."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The hon. Minister has not replied to the points raised by my hon. Friend."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the hon. Member wish to speak ? "

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I want to urge the same points raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Thomas and wish to hear the reply of the hon. Minister."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Even a Minister should catch the eye of the President."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

GRANT XXX. CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 300 under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Grants-in-aid—Transferred. The first item provides for a token demand for the construction of over-bridges over the South Indian Railway line at the Whannel's Road, the St. Mary's Road and the General Hospital Road. As will be seen from the explanatory note, the Corporation has not been able to find the money necessary for the construction of these over-bridges and with the electrification of the South Indian Railway when there will be frequent trains running it is necessary that these over-bridges should be constructed as soon as possible. The second item is for the grant to the South Kanara District Board for the repair of the Mangalore-Mysore Road which is in urgent need of repair; the District Board applied several times for a grant for this purpose; but it was not possible to give this grant. The third item is for repairing damages to roads in the South Kanara district on account of floods."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move for the reduction of the allotment of Rs. 300 under Grant XXX--Civil Works—Grants-in-aid—Transferred by Re. 1. The object of my amendment is to urge the necessity for Government taking over the Mangalore-Mysore Road and placing it in charge of the Public Works Department. The amount asked for now is only for the purpose of urgent and special repairs to this road. This road is the most important ghat road in South Kanara and it has very heavy traffic. For a long number of years the District Board of South Kanara as well as the public there have been agitating for the improvement of this road and as the result of this agitation this road was classed as a trunk road in April 1928. The District Board has been spending from Rs. 730 to Rs. 1,128 every year for the improvement of this road. But the improvement stops at the foot of the ghat portion of it. The ghat portion is in a deplorably bad condition; and

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communications are cut off during monsoon time. It is quite necessary that, in view of the importance of this road, it should be made serviceable all the year round. An estimate for a sum of Rs. 1,10,000 for this work has been submitted to the Government through the Superintending Engineer. I believe the Engineer also is convinced of the need for putting this road in a thoroughly good condition and he has approved the estimate. The hon. Minister himself, when he visited South Kanara in November 1928, inspected this road; he must have also been convinced about the present unsatisfactory condition of this road. The ghat roads in South Kanara are the most neglected roads in southern India. In our neighbouring district of Malabar there are said to be three or four imperial roads in charge of the Public Works Department and several trunk roads. In South Kanara there is not a single road which is maintained by the Public Works Department. The estimated sum of Rs. 1,10,000 is necessary for putting this road in a thoroughly good condition. A sum of Rs. 15,000 and odd is now proposed to be given. Government must either take over this road or at least sanction the required sum for a thorough overhauling of this road. I trust that the hon. Minister will give his best attention to this matter and see that the required amount is included in the coming budget if it is not at present possible to class this road as an imperial road."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, the tale of woe in connexion with this road has been heard in this House again and again from the year 1924, when I raised the cry on behalf of the people of that district. After five years of our cry, the Government have been pleased to convert this road into a trunk road. We are thankful for small mercies; but it is only the barest justice that has been done to us. It is no use handing over this long neglected road to the District Board as a trunk road without providing necessary money for overhauling it completely; it requires a very large sum of money. In the year 1926 or so, the District Board President pointed out that at least a sum of Rs. 60,000 or three-fourths of a lakh would be necessary for overhauling this road. Two years ago they pointed out that about Rs. 50,000 was necessary for this purpose. The District Board Engineer after a very careful investigation has now prepared an estimate for Rs. 1,10,000 and I hear that the estimates were sent to the Superintending Engineer; they are sticking in his or in the Executive Engineer's office. I am assured that they have not reached the Government with the approval of the Superintending Engineer and the Chief Engineer. I sent a telegram from Mangalore enquiring whether they have reached the Chief Engineer's office and the reply is that the estimates have not reached that office. I am surprised to find that the estimates are sticking somewhere on the way and have not reached the Government. I think the Government ought to expedite the submission of these estimates. Meanwhile the District Board unanimously passed a resolution about six months ago to the effect that the Government should take over the maintenance of this road because a first-class Engineer is required to see how this road can be maintained and made fit for traffic with ample funds. I may point out that this road is the most important road and has the heaviest traffic on the West Coast. Last year Government were pleased to convert two roads in Malabar into imperial roads and have placed them in charge of the Public Works Department; they went so far as to convert a second-class road in Coimbatore into an imperial road and take over its maintenance. In Malabar there are four imperial roads maintained by the Public Works Department and in

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Coimbatore there are two or three such roads, whereas in South Kanara there is none. There was only one good road and that was to Mercara. The Mangalore-Mysore road has recently been converted into a trunk road without the necessary allotment for overhauling it. Our request is that the Government should take over the management of the road as they have done in Malabar, or they should pay a sum of Rs. 1,10,000 for overhauling it. My hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, has pointed out that the hon. Minister is convinced of the unsatisfactory condition of the road. Sometimes a road is maintained at an enormous cost for the benefit of one person in the Presidency, i.e., the Governor. You will see what a number of poor people suffer on account of the bad condition of the road between Mangalore and Mysore; this road is an important postal road; our mails from Bombay and other places take several days to reach us. If this road is converted into a first-class imperial road, mails would reach us much earlier. Owing to the present unsatisfactory condition of the road, the Postal Department are not willing to hand over their mails to any bus service. The result is our postal communication from and to the Bombay Presidency is of the very poorest kind; passenger traffic also between Mangalore and Bombay is in the same condition. For these reasons I would join my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, in urging that the Government should take over this road as an imperial road as they have done in Malabar and Coimbatore or give the District Board necessary money for overhauling it. It was a matter of surprise to me that the Government should have readily provincialized some roads in Malabar and Coimbatore; they are treating South Kanara in a stepmotherly fashion. I have been trying to find out whether there is any justification for this differential treatment. Perhaps the reason is that the planters and the people in South Kanara that will be benefited by this road are mostly Indians; very few Europeans are affected; but in Malabar and Coimbatore a large number of Europeans are affected. Because the interests of a large percentage of the European population are at stake in Malabar and Coimbatore, the Government have very readily yielded to the demand of the big folk and converted many roads into imperial roads in those districts. But we, poor people, Indians, can be treated in a stepmotherly fashion. In spite of our cry for so many years the Government have been niggardly in their treatment of us. Am I not right therefore in attributing unfair motives in their treatment of our district? I hope that the Government in any case will not give any room for our suspicion and that our suspicion is ill-founded. I hope the Government will take this matter into consideration at once and see that the estimates are sent expeditiously by the Public Works Department where they are sticking and that an additional grant is asked for this year.

3-30 p.m. "There should be no necessity for us to set up a cry year after year. Although the matter has been pending for a long time, I am sorry that very little has been done to meet the prayers of the people of the district. Representations have been made to His Excellency the Governor and also to the Minister, and I do not know how much money has been spent in the preparation of such representations. All of them have been of no avail, but let us hope that the Government will do the barest justice in this respect, and that as early as possible."

* Mr. F. E. James:—"Mr. President, Sir, I should like, on behalf of my constituency, to associate myself with the remarks of Mr. Saldanha, though I must differ very strongly from him in respect of the remarks made by him in

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the latter portion of his speech. When he is anxious to get concessions from the Government, I think it is very unwise of him to impute motives to them. I should like, on the other hand, to thank the Government for the help they are proposing to give by means of this grant. This road, the ghat section especially, is terribly bad from the point of view of the coffee merchants and planters in the surrounding country. It has not been possible to transport coffee in normal quantities during the crop season in the lorries to which we are accustomed, and we have to send it down in smaller carts, with the result that it works great hardship on the industry. I believe the hon. the Minister has traversed that particular section of the road, and I am quite sure that he will realize the absolute necessity of doing something in regard to the proper maintenance of that road. I believe, Sir, that the proper season for repairing this road or any other road in that part of the countrye is between June and September. Although I do not know whether I am, thoroughly in order in mentioning it on this particular motion, I would like to urge upon the hon. Member the necessity for supplementing this grant by a further grant next year. This amount that is being voted now will do something, but very little, and certainly will not do very much to repair the road to the extent which it actually requires.

"In the second place, Sir, I would also ask the hon. the Minister to consider, in addition to the question of a subsidy, the question of taking over the roads. Even if it is impossible for the Government to take over these roads fully, I think there is a very strong case for their taking over at least the ghat section, as Government have done in the case of other ghat roads. The South Kanara District Board have, I think, been dealing with this matter sympathetically, and our thanks are also due to the President of the District Board for the assistance which he has given in regard to this matter. But the fact of the matter is that the resources of the District Board are altogether too small to bear the burden which a road of this description requires in that locality. I would therefore request the hon. the Minister most seriously to consider first the question of taking over the whole road, and secondly, if that is not possible, the question of taking over at least the ghat section of the road. That will certainly give a great deal of relief. Mr. Saldanha has said that the road in question has great commercial importance in regard to the heavy transport of goods and articles; I entirely agree with him there."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I should like to confine myself to only one item of the demand, namely, the first."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Then the hon. Member will have to wait. Let us first dispose of the amendment of Mr. Shetty."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I know that this particular road is badly in need of repair, and that is the reason why we have provided for this sum, so that the repairs could be urgently carried out. Mr. James suggested that it will not be possible to have this road repaired fully with the amount now proposed to be given. I know the coffee planters are put to great difficulty especially in bringing down their produce because of the bad condition of the road; but I can assure them that a further provision is being made in the budget for the next year for repairing this particular road; in fact—I believe a substantial sum is going into the budget for repairing this road. But I am afraid I cannot give any undertaking to make this an imperial road at present, because the Public Works Department

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already have their hands full with regard to imperial roads both in Malabar and Coimbatore. I can assure Mr. Saldanha that this is not done on a racial basis. We are merely allotting the necessary amounts for being spent on these roads. As Mr. James pointed out, if he really wants the sympathy of the Government, I hope he will not introduce questionable matters as he did in the remarks he made. The question, however, of making it an imperial road will be considered with regard to the proposals of the Road Development Committee when they are taken into consideration."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, may I also raise my voice in support of this amendment! I do so on the ground that all those who know the roads in South Kanara are unanimous in this demand that these roads should be taken over by the Public Works Department. South Kanara has got a legitimate grievance against the Government in the matter of grants for roads."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"This is only a supplementary grant with regard to the Mangalore-Mysore trunk road. The hon. Member will not be justified in passing remarks on the adequacy or otherwise of the grant for all the roads."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—"I shall confine my remarks to that, Sir. This has been the subject of several representations and addresses, and the hon. Minister himself was taken over the road and shown all the difficulties of the planters and others who were using it. All the good roads and frontier roads should be taken over, I think, by the Public Works Department. As this is both a frontier road and a ghat road, it is all the more necessary that it should be taken over by the Public Works Department. According to the ordinary traits of human nature, one would have expected the Minister to be partial to this district. On the other hand, we find that he is not even doing what is necessary with regard to this district. I support this motion of Mr. Shetty with a view to bring to notice of the Government the necessity of this road being taken over by the Public Works Department."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"Sir, in view of the assurance given by the Minister, I do not propose to press my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, any one who is accustomed to Madras and the frequent holding up of traffic at the level-crossings cannot but sympathise with the motion now before the House. But, as my friend pointed out, this is not a question purely local in its character. The money that is provided here is, I think, on a far too liberal scale. You will see from the note that the railway authorities at first would not give even a third of the total cost; but a little higgling and some delay made them climb down a little bit and agree to defray more than half the cost. I do not know, Sir, whether the bargain that has been arrived at is fair altogether to the Government or the people whom they represent. The railway authorities, when they have opened the railways in crowded parts of the city, surely should provide reasonable facilities for the diversion of traffic and make arrangements to make the inconvenience to the people as small as possible. It is not uncommon that people are held up, not for five or ten minutes, but for a long time at the level-crossings, and surely the railway authorities cannot claim

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absolution from the responsibility for the inconvenience they are causing to the people.

"Then, Sir, is there not an obligation on the part of the Corporation of the local body concerned, partly to meet the cost? I think there is: but in this case, the Government are prepared to pay the whole amount themselves. If you just turn over two pages more of the note, Sir, you will find almost a similar case where the Government propose to give only half the cost, while the municipality is asked to pay the other half. Now, Sir, what is the principle underlying these grants? Is it a question of the influence of the people who clamour for more and more and get what they want while hundreds of other people living in less fortunate circumstances are refused any help? I know it is comparatively easy for the Madras Corporation to get anything it wants out of the Government, but the rural people, the country mouse as Mr. James referred to them—those people find it very difficult to get even their irreducible wants attended to by the Government. I would, therefore, like to know what was the reason that persuaded the Government to agree to this. The note says that 'the Government had occasion recently to examine the financial position of the Madras Corporation and are convinced of the inability of the Corporation to contribute its share of the cost. . .' Surely the Government do not say that they have been acting on this rule in the case of other bodies. The Government say that they have got the Corporation to agree to something. What is it they have got out of the Corporation? It puts me in mind of a story where a man who had good nourishing grain and another who had worthless husk entered into a bargain. The man with the worthless husk said: 'Well, you and I shall be partners, both of us will mix together our grain and chaff and after winnowing the chaff, we shall share what is left between us'. It seems to me this is something like that. That the municipality claims no rights over the bridge is meaningless. What is the Government going to do with the bridge except to allow it to be made use of by all who cared to do so? I think the Government have not realized their responsibility to the public in defraying a share of the cost themselves."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Sir, it is very clear that somehow or other, this Corporation is treated as a pet child of the Government. How they got into the good grace of the Government is rather a different thing: but this much is very clear that the Government pay for projects, the comforts of which are enjoyed by others. It goes to the very root of the question, namely, whether the municipal affairs are properly administered or not. We, in the mufassal, may say plainly from what we read in the papers—we are not of course in a position to know what is happening within the walls of the municipality—that there is not much to be said in its favour. And the way in which we see the Corporation coming up to the Government with demands, the one we have seen and the other that is going to come, shows that there is something wrong there. Why is it that they are allowed to go scot-free? The observations made in the note on page 24, paragraph 5, let the cat out of the bag—

'The Government had occasion recently to examine the financial position of the Madras Corporation and are convinced of the inability of the Corporation to contribute its share of the cost of these overbridges unless the Government gave it a grant-in-aid for the purpose.'

"Apparently, it has been tacitly assumed that the Municipal Corporation cannot give a good account of itself. They have probably found that the affairs of the municipality are not properly managed. Then, why not treat

it in the same way as the taluk board of Vizianagram or Vizagapatam or some other local board? Why not? The Minister can then show that he can lay the rod equally forcibly on the back of all these municipalities. As a matter of fact, he knows what is being done every day in the Municipal Corporation. Many things are being done there on which the Minister cannot congratulate the Corporation. Having had occasion to note these things, the Minister has also gone into the financial position of the Corporation.

3-45 p.m. "Well, how was the Minister convinced of the inability of the Corporation to contribute its share and what occasion arose for the hon. Minister to examine the financial position of the Corporation? Apparently something drew his attention and having had his attention drawn to it, why did he not ask the Corporation to contribute? On the other point, we have had occasion here to know about the administration of the Madras Corporation. There is his contribution which shows that the Corporation is not properly administered as it ought to be. So, why should the Government help the municipality and say that they would grant such a large amount? They somehow or other climb down and why do they climb down so easily when there was a haggling? That is a point which the Minister, taking the House into his confidence, should let us know; why he was so kind to the Corporation of Madras and to the South Indian Railway Company. When the South Indian Railway Company take it into their heads to construct railway lines and also open electric railway service, it is their duty to see that the passengers are not inconvenienced and when such is the case, how is it that the hon. the Minister has thought it fit to oblige the Municipal Corporation as well as the South Indian Railway? This is a matter that ought to be left as between the Company and the Corporation of Madras to manage between themselves. If these two bodies could not manage their affairs, why should Government come in and grant such large sums of money? We know very well that the state of affairs of the Corporation is not as it ought to be. The state of the roads in the municipality during the rainy season and the state of the by-lanes in the municipality, the way in which they allow them to be used as public latrines, and the high rate of infant mortality, all these things show that the municipal affairs are not properly administered and if they are not properly administered, it is for the Minister to come down upon them and not ask this House to vote for such a large amount as this; I therefore put it to the House that the hon. Minister owes several words of explanation to the House for his kindness to the Corporation and for his coming to us successively for grants under two heads of expenditure. Probably he thinks that the House is thin and that therefore a majority of votes can be easily obtained for passing this grant. Such things show that there is a lack of confidence in the way in whch municipal affairs are administered. I therefore strongly protest against this grant being made."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, as will be seen from the Explanatory Memorandum itself, it is not the South Indian Railway, but the Railway Board of the Imperial Government that has made this allocation of cost of the three overbridges that should be built. They are to be found at page 23 of the Explanatory Memorandum and their decision was that the railway should bear the cost of the bridge structure; the road authority should bear the cost of the approaches as well as all land required for the approaches outside railway limits; and that the cost of diversion of all

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sewers, cables, gas and water mains within railway limits should be borne by the railway and outside railway limits by the road authority. Calculating on this basis, it will be seen that the sum that the Madras Corporation has to pay towards the overbridges comes to 8·45 lakhs as against the share of the railway which comes to 3·85 lakhs. And after repeated correspondence with the Government of India and several meetings with the Agent of the South Indian Railway, the Railway Board agreed that it would be prepared to let the railway pay 6·66 lakhs and that the Corporation should find its own share of 5·64 lakhs. This was the best bargain that we could drive with the Government of India. I can assure hon. members opposite that we had to find out a way in which the sum of 5·64 lakhs could be found for the construction of these bridges. I am glad to see that hon. members opposite admit that these overbridges are very necessary in Madras, because anybody going through these roads will know the congestion of traffic, especially during business hours and how they have to wait a long time before it is cleared. This congestion will become worse still when the new electrification of the South Indian Railway takes place and the traffic is made more frequent than is the case at present. Under the electrification scheme, we shall have trains every five minutes and you can easily understand how traffic would become congested in the areas mentioned. So, it is urgent that money should be found for the construction of these overbridges. It was found that after examining the budget of the Corporation, the Corporation were not in a position even to take a loan and fulfil their obligations, because their obligations are already many (Mr. Ramnath Goenka: Why ?) and they are unable to meet even their necessary expenditure. As my hon. Colleague said this morning, the Corporation have already raised their property tax to a certain extent. I suppose they will raise it still further if they find the necessary obligations which they owe to the city are not fulfilled with their present finances.

"But, this question of overbridges is not merely for the Corporation alone, it is a question for the whole Presidency, because traffic arrangements for people who come into the town have to be made. This is after all the capital city of the province, which I am afraid people forget when they try to put rural as against urban area. I have every sympathy for people coming from rural areas and we should spend as much as possible on the rural population. I am sure, hon. members will admit that steps have been taken in that direction, especially during the last ten years, but with all that, we have also to think of the city, because it is the capital of the province and the seat of the provincial administration. I therefore hope that hon. members will not be carried away by the cry of the city against rural areas and I am sure they will recognize the necessity for these overbridges and will not object to this grant being passed."

Mr. Ramnath Goenka :—"Mr. President, I should like to oppose this grant only for one reason and that is the Government's encouraging the Madras Corporation by taking over the liability of that body in the manner in which the hon. Minister proposes to do. The Madras Corporation is a body which is well known to all of us, as a body which cannot adjust its own finances, which goes into chimera at the time of raising the property tax as its members are afraid of being defeated at the elections. In one word, may I say that the present working of the Corporation is not at all satisfactory and that the Government are simply helping them by taking over the liability of the Corporation to the extent of 5·64 lakhs in the present case and in

the cases which were decided this morning. Sir, if the Corporation had been properly managed, the Madras Government would not have any need for taking over its liability. They should have suppressed it if it has not been properly managed. But, none of the two alternatives are forthcoming and the Government are simply encouraging the Corporation to go on in the fashion in which it is going on by not caring for the civic welfare of the people of the city. They are merely quarrelling for the hoisting of the National Flag over the Corporation buildings, or the presentation of address to the Simon Commission, with which, may I say, they have no business at all. Their business, as I understand it, is purely to look after the civic welfare of the people of the city. Instead of doing this, they are going into politics setting the Swarajists against the Justicites and the Justicites against the Swarajists, Simon Commission address against Gandhi address and so on. Sir, if the Government take over the responsibility of the Corporation, the Madras Corporation will go on from bad to worse and from worse to worst. In such cases, it should be the duty of the Government to leave the entire responsibility in the hands of the Corporation. And, whenever the citizens of Madras find that the traffic is congested at these level-crossings, then they will ask their representatives in the Corporation : "What are you doing, we have to wait for half an hour before we can pass the crossing ?" It is only then, Sir, that the members of the Corporation will wake up and look to the duty for which they are sent to the Corporation. May I say that in Sowcarpet, the road which is the most congested one, no repair has been done for the last two years and when all the rate-payers of the locality sent in a petition to the Commissioner, he replied that orders had been passed. Though it is now one year since the order had been passed to reconstruct the road, nothing has yet been done, not even a bit of repair has been done . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am not able to understand how that reference is relevant to this debate."

Mr. RAMNATH GOENKA :—"What I wanted to show was that the Madras Corporation is not working satisfactorily and so the Government ought not to take over the liability of the Corporation. If the Corporation is not functioning properly, the Government ought not to encourage it by doing so. That is an important point. I may also add, that not only the roads, but the by-lanes in the Madras City are being used as latrines and urinals and none of the Members of the Corporation . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I request the hon. Member to take another opportunity to expose the Madras Corporation."

Mr. RAMNATH GOENKA :—"With these words, I will resume my seat and I only request the hon. Minister in charge of the portfolio not to encourage the Corporation by giving this grant, but to say to the Corporation that the Government will not allow the grant unless the Corporation functions properly."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I would not have risen to speak on this subject, but for the novel principle which the hon. the Chief Minister has laid down to-day that because we people come from the mufussal and make use of these roads and bridges, the mufassal people should contribute to the building of these bridges and not the Corporation. Now, Sir, the principle that is carried out, as a rule, in the rest of India is that the Corporations, the Railways and the Government should pay in certain proportions their quota for

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the construction of these bridges and their maintenance. What is done here is, that the Government, in addition to their own liability, take over the liabilities of the Corporation. It condones the neglect of the Corporation to do its duty to the people of the town. The people coming from the mufassal have to pay for the railway fare for the use of the trains ; we pay for the use of the houses we occupy and the people of the town taking advantage of the guests and visitors from the mufassal into the City, tax us heavily in hotels and in restaurants because of our stay here . . .

"Thus indirectly we pay to the municipality in several ways. In addition to all these there is the Government grant as a third partner. But Government are going to take over the liability of the Corporation in addition to their own liability. Hence I say that this is unfair to the mufassal. As I said before if this principle is to be followed Government will have to take over much of the liability of the Corporation at the expense of the poor mufassal tax-payer. Therefore I oppose this motion with a view that this sort of precedent should not be set up. I only wish that the Corporation of Madras should act in the way other Corporations in India act. In Bombay the Corporation pays a large sum for the construction of railway bridges, the railways pay a quota and the Government also pay a portion. I cannot understand why this principle shall not be adopted here, in Madras. I think this is the first time when there is a deviation from this principle of contribution. Am I to understand that the Corporation has become insolvent? If so, bring it before the Insolvency Court and there declare it an insolvent. That is the only proper way of doing the business. Finally I am not going to repeat what has been said already by those who spoke before me, but I will finish my speech by saying that it is high time for us to put a stop to the practice of sacrificing the interests of the public. Therefore I oppose this motion altogether." 4 p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 300 under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Grant-in-Aid—Transferred."

The demand was carried and the grant was made.

GRANT XXXI. CIVIL WORKS—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 300 under Grant XXXI—Civil Works—Transferred. This provides for token demands for (*a*) erection of an additional power plant for the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, Rs. 100 ; (*b*) painting the main building of the General Hospital, Madras, with paripan paint Rs. 100 ; (*c*) widening of the General Hospital bridge, Madras, Rs. 100."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I beg to second the motion."

The demand was carried and the grant was made.

GRANT XXXII. PENSIONS—RESERVED.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 15,000 under Grant XXXII—Pensions—Reserved. This is intended for additional expenditure on the payment of

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compassionate gratuities to dependants of deceased Government servants left in indigent circumstances. It is somewhat difficult to foresee in the beginning of the year the exact amount which will be required under this account during the year. The demands this year are in considerable excess we received of those made of the proceeding four or five years and therefore we require a larger sum this year. I hope the grant will receive the approval of the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi has given notice of a motion to discuss the need for providing the widows of the deceased Government servants with a decent pension. I cannot understand how it is relevant to this supplementary demand. It raises the general question of providing pensions to widows of Government servants and I think it is better that she takes the opportunity of the general budget to have her proposition discussed."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, I rise to oppose this grant. In doing so I want the hon. the Revenue Member to throw some light on one or two points. It is whether the grants that have been made so far are mostly to the dependants of deceased Government servants holding high positions, whether hitherto it was paid mostly to the widows of Europeans and Anglo-Indians who have been in the services of the Government; and whether Government have placed any maximum limit to the salary of servants whose dependants only will be entitled to these allowances. Without a satisfactory answer to these queries I cannot give my vote to this grant."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, this is one of those grants which will meet with the universal approval of this House if the details of the motion are explained to the House. The compensation is granted to the widows and families of Government servants, when a clerk or a subordinate or other official of Government is not able to earn his pension, owing to his official career being cut short, by untimely death, and as a result of which, his widow is left without any help or sustenance. There is a committee of Government to discuss the pros and cons of applications in this behalf and if they are satisfied, the case is recommended for compensation. There are rules regulating the grant of compensation. If there is no other source of income and the service was efficient, they scrutinize the applications and if they are satisfied that the cases require compensation or allowance, Government grant it.

" Then this is not a case confined to European or Anglo-Indian families. The help is extended to all servants of the Government. Applications are received from departments in which the deceased had his service and are duly recommended by the Secretary of the department; when there are deserving cases, either an year's allowance or two years' allowance is recommended. Therefore it is very necessary that such a provision should be made in the service rules.

" Then again the amount is also determined on certain sound principles. If the widow of the officer or his family has any other source of sustenance then the compensation is proportionately reduced. Thus it is not a case where arbitrary allowance is granted but a case where the whole matter is considered in all its aspects and then the compensation is settled. For these reasons I support the motion."

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* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Sir, I think the criticisms of Mr. Nagan Gowda were based on want of knowledge of the rules governing compassionate allowances. These rules have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Among the more important rules are, a provision that in granting gratuities to the family of Government servants who have completed several years of service and have died before being eligible for pension, special consideration should be paid to those cases in which the deceased has been in receipt of a low salary. Then again no grant can be made if the salary of the deceased exceeds Rs. 750 a month, or where the deceased was a gazetted officer except, in either case to provide the family of the deceased with passages to England. I realize that this last provision is applicable to Europeans, but such cases will be very few in number. The average grant during the current year is Rs. 146; this indicates gratuities have only been granted in the case of the families of deceased officers of low pay. My hon. Friend, the Minister for Public Health, tells me that in the last two years no European has received assistance from this fund. I am sure this motion will receive the general support of the House."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, I would like to make a few remarks on this motion. I should have made them before the hon. the Revenue Member replied, for if I had done so I would have got the reply of the hon. Member. I rather perceive that the rules are not liberal enough. It is notorious that there are many cases where people have practically earned no pension . . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member wanted to criticize he could have given a cut motion."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Am I not in order in raising the question, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member had given a cut motion then his remarks would be in time. But no purpose will be served now."

The demand was then put and carried, and the grant was made.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I propose that item (11) be taken up after item VII—Demands for Excess Grants is finished. 4-15 p.m. Because, I promised, when this grant was before the House, that the rules, by which gentlemen would be recruited to clause (1) of the Madras Educational Rules, would be placed on the table of the House. It has not been possible to place that on the table of the House to-day because the qualifications have not yet had full circulation. That is the reason why I wish to take it after that."

The motion was duly seconded.

The motion was then put and adopted.

VIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS TOWN-PLANNING ACT, 1920

(BILL NO. 14 OF 1929)

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I beg to present the report[a] of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920, and move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

(a) Printed as Appendix V on pages 129-144 infra.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I second it."

The motion was put and adopted.

Clause 1 was taken up for consideration.

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I move : *For* the figures '1929' *substitute* the figures '1930'. "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I second it."

The motion was put and adopted.

The clause as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 14 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 15 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 16 was taken up for consideration.

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I move : In line 4 of sub-section (3) of sub-clause (ii) after the words 'further period' *insert* the words 'as it may deem fit'. It is a clerical omission."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I second it."

The motion was put and adopted.

The clause as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 31 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 32 (new section 44-A) was taken up for consideration.

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I move : *Omit* sub-section (2) and the figure '(1)' in sub-section (1)."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I second it."

The motion was put and adopted.

The clause as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 33, 34 and 35 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

The preamble was put, passed and added to the Bill.

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I move that the Bill as amended by the House be passed into law."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I second it."

The motion was put and adopted and the Bill was passed into law.

IX

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920 (BILL No. 12 OF 1929).

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I beg to present the report[a] of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Bill No. 12 of 1929), and move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and adopted.

Clauses 1 *and* 2.

Clauses 1 and 2 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

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[a] Printed separately.

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I suggest that we may take up this item to-morrow. We have done very good work for the day."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member being a member of the House cannot himself credit the House with having done good work. He should leave it to others to judge."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I do not take credit for myself."

Clause 3

Clause 3 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 4.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move that the definition clause be postponed till we do the other clauses."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and adopted.

Clause 5.

Clause 5 was taken up for consideration.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I move that the further consideration of the Bill be taken up to-morrow so that we may give the attention this Bill deserves."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" We are already tired."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Then we must go on with the Local Boards Bill or the excess demands. I am not inclined to adjourn the sittings before 5 o'clock."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I did not say that the Council should adjourn."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the consideration of the Bill be postponed to to-morrow."

* Mr. C. E. WOOD :—" Mr. President, Sir, as the hon. Member who proposed the motion for postponement is aware a tremondous lot of time and energy were spent over this Bill in the Select Committee. I do not therefore want that the Bill should lie over unless hon. Members consider there are sufficient reasons to postpone its discussion."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I thought Mr. Wood said that the motion was to delay the passing of the Bill. I would be the last person to adopt such tactics. I said that we can take this as the first thing to-morrow. I am very sorry that he should have entertained that idea for a moment."

Mr. C. E. WOOD :—" In the circumstances I withdraw."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Council do proceed to the next item on the agenda because hon. Members cannot fix its order of arrangement. It is for the Government to do so. Hon. Members can only say that this item need not be proceeded with for the present."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is better that we go on."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar rose to speak.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This is not a committee stage. I cannot allow."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I wish to put a question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has no right."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—" I never expected this will come on to-day. The first item in the agenda was the Malabar Tenancy Bill and I expected that to be discussed. I also thought that there may be points raised so that the Tenancy Bill will occupy the major portion of the day and that grants would take the rest of the day so that the District Municipalities Bill would not be reached at all. In these circumstances it is not strange that some of us have not come forward after going through the various sections of the Bill to see how far they would affect the previous Act. I therefore, Sir, support that this matter be adjourned for the present."

4-30 p.m. * Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I just want to say one word in respect of the motion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, to postpone the consideration of this Bill, and it is this. I do not think the House is in a mood to give its immediate attention to the consideration of this Bill. For as my hon. Friend who spoke before me said, we never expected that this Bill will be coming up now at all for consideration. If the consideration of the Bill is postponed at least till to-morrow morning, it will give us an opportunity to give the Bill our best consideration."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" I should like to ask one question, Sir. Supposing we defer the consideration of this Bill now, how can we be sure that it will come up again to-morrow morning ? The first thing for to-morrow morning is the consideration of the amendments to the Malabar Tenancy Bill. Can we expect to reach this Bill after disposing of those amendments ? That is my difficulty. I do not want the consideration of this Bill to be postponed *sine die*. I hope the House will arrive at a decision on the point after considering all the circumstances."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I, on behalf of the Government, say that we intend to proceed with the Bill ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I will now put the motion of Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar to the vote of the House. The question is that the further consideration of the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, be postponed."

The motion was put and declared lost.

Mr. Nagan Gowda demanded a poll, and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

1. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
2. Mr. R. Foulkes.
3. ,, A. J. Leech.
4. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
5. ,, G. R. Premayya.
6. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
7. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
8. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
9. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
10. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.
11. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
12. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
13. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
14. ,, C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
15. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
16. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
17. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. Khadir Mohidin Sahib.

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Noes.

1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur.
2. ,, Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar.
3. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
4. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
5. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
7. Mr. Hilton Brown.
8. ,, H. A. Watson.
9. ,, A. G. Leach.
10. ,, J. Gray.
11. ,, S. V. Ramamurti.
12. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
13. ,, V. Ch. John.
14. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
15. Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
16. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
17. ,, J. Bheemayya.
18. Mr. J. A. Davis.
19. ,, Mahmud Schamnad.
20. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
21. Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
22. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
23. ,, K. Krishnan.
24. ,, N. Siva Raj.
25. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
27. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
28. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandiyan.
29. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
30. ,, S. Venkayya.
31. ,, C. Govindan Nayar.
32. ,, T. G. Rutherford.
33. ,, F. E. James.
34. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
35. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
36. The Maharaja of Pithapuram.

Ayes 18. Noes 36.

The motion was negatived.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Clause 5 is for the consideration of the House.

" The question is that clause 5 shall stand part of the Bill."

The clause was passed and added to the Bill.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, as regards my amendment No. 11, I have been anticipating a motion for having an Executive Officer, which may come up later on. I would beg that the consideration of this amendment be taken up after that amendment is considered."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Amendment not moved for the present."

Clause 6.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I beg to move—

For sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of section 7, *substitute* the following :—

' (2) *Any municipal council by a majority of at least two-thirds of its sanctioned strength may decide to adopt universal adult suffrage subject to any electoral system of proportional representation as it may think fit and prescribe and thereafter* . . . '

I would beg, Sir, that the words that follow, namely, ' subject to the approval of the supervising authority ' in the amendment on the paper may be omitted. (After a pause.) In case the Government amendment is moved, I think, Sir, I can move this amendment of mine at that stage. I request you, Sir, to give me an opportunity then."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Amendment not moved for the present. Then, there is a roneoed amendment to sub-section (3) of section 7, in the name of Mr. Gangadhara Siva. I should like to know when he gave notice of that amendment. However, this amendment is only for the reservation of one seat for Adi-Dravidas. On this subject, there is Mr. Muniswami Pillai's amendment No. 24-A which seeks to reserve two seats for Adi-Dravidas. The hon. Member Mr. Gangadhara Siva may move his amendment at that stage."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Sir, I beg to move—

'*In lines* 1 *to* 3 *of sub-section* (3) *of section* 7 *for the words* " *in any municipality the Local Government may . . . reserve seats, for* " *substitute the words* " *in every municipality, such number of seats as the Local Government may, by notification, from time to time determine, shall be reserved for* ".'

Sir, in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, this provision is optional and not obligatory as we find in the Government Bill, and the wording is not quite so clear. When we want that such number of seats shall be reserved, we should make the wording more precise by which the Government will be bound to reserve such seats. That is why I have put in the words 'such number of seats as the Local Government may, by notification, from time to time determine, shall be reserved for'. Therefore, I want that these reservations should be obligatory, and I believe my hon. Friends in this House will concur with me that the reservation should be obligatory, especially as it affects the interests of minority communities. For these reasons, I move the amendment."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—" I second it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, the question of obligatory reservation of seats was fully considered by the Select Committee, and they came to the conclusion that there was no necessity for such obligatory reservation. I concurred with that opinion because, as will be seen, there are already six different communities provided for representation by means of reservation in various municipalities, and there are municipalities which do not contain all the six communities. You will find that the reservation is limited to 25 per cent of the number of seats in each municipality. When such is the case, it will be difficult to make obligatory reservation for all the communities, and there are cases in which the communities either Christians or Muslims or Europeans are already represented in a particular municipality, when there will be no need to reserve seats for such representatives. I therefore think it best to retain the optional reservation which is contained in the provisions of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. I am not therefore able to accept the amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, I have no objection against the voluntary nature of the clause in the Bill. But there is one point in Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar's amendment, and that is the addition of the words, 'such number of seats as the Local Government may, by notification, from time to time determine.' What I say is that this portion of the amendment must be accepted. I therefore think that those words in the amendment should be inserted in the clause."

The amendment was put and negatived.

4-45 p.m. * Mr. C. E. WOOD :—" Mr. President, this is merely a verbal alteration to bring the wording in line with the amendment No. 17-A below. So, I move—

'*In lines* 2 *and* 3 *in sub-section* (3) *of section* 7 for *the words* " *reserve seats for* " substitute *the words* " *reserve seats for the special, representation of* ".' "

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Mr. H. F. P. HEARSON :—" I second it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, this question, as Mr. Wood himself kindly explained, would depend on whether the Council is going to accept Mr. Wood's further amendment, that those minority communities for whom seats are to be reserved should be represented by representatives elected by voters belonging to that community. That is a large question which will be dealt with when we come to that amendment later on. So I would ask Mr. Wood to postpone this amendment till that is considered and disposed of."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member thinks such amendment is necessary purely as a drafting amendment it may come in the third reading stage. The Standing Order is that we should dispose of the amendments of substance in the order of the words of the clauses to which they relate."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not think this amendment is necessary."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I do not exactly understand what would follow if Mr. Wood's suggestion is adopted. He wants that some seats should be reserved for the special representation of Muslims, Indian Christians and other minority communities. We know that in this very Council when certain communities' interests had to be represented, we had members coming from communities other than their own representing those interests. For example, in the first Council I know that when a seat had to be found for depressed classes a caste man was put in. The acceptance of Mr. Wood's amendment would give rise to difficulty. So, I hope Members in this House will think twice before accepting this amendment."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I oppose the amendment moved by my Friend Mr. Wood, because it might mean that this representation need not be made by a member of the community itself. The words 'for the special representation of' might mean that a member of any community other than those mentioned may also come in to represent those communities. So, I oppose this."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" I think I may explain the genesis of this particular amendment. According to Mr. Wood, the amendment under 17-A is based upon certain principles. One is that there should be reserved seats for special constituencies like Chambers of Commerce and Trades Association. Secondly, reserved seats should have separate electorates. As the principle is already raised, it is much better to clear the point. The idea of Mr. Wood is that if the House is desirous that minorities should be adequately represented on municipalities and if they wish to have representative people, then the best way of achieving that would be to have a separate electorate for each community. The institution of a separate electorate in any public body in these days is an unpopular method, but I would point out to the majority in this House that if they desire adequate representation they will get a better kind of representation from the particular community by means of separate electorates than by means of joint electorates. Some of us who have experience in other public bodies of the way in which joint electorates work will bear out what I say. Although a person is elected as a member of the particular community, he may not possess the confidence of the community for which he stands. When we have reached a certain stage of development then separate electorates may be entirely abolished. We shall have reserved seats for Muhammadans, Christians, Europeans and Anglo-Indians, etc., elected by

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a mixed electorate. I am willing to admit that the existence of separate electorates may be a definite hindrance to the proper development of free institutions in this country. The point is: Have we reached that stage when we can say, 'We will do away with that.' Every party in this House and in this country is united on this—that they desire to see in this country the development of representative institutions, not simply parliamentary institutions—which are not necessarily representative—but representative institutions, that is to say, institutions which mirror the desires and wishes of the people they represent.

"This is a practical proposition. You may say you look forward to a time when these separate electorates will be abolished, when no one will stand for a Christian Muhammadan or European or other community. We have not reached that stage. Therefore it is better for us to settle this question once and for all and discover whether this House is in favour of total electorate or separate electorate."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"On a point of order. I wish to know whether the question of separate electorates *versus* joint electorate can come under discussion in the consideration of this particular amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. James is explaining that the intention of this amendment is to give effect to a particular idea."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"The main question is that although you may have reservation of seats for representatives of those communities, are they to be representative of the wishes and desire of those people? The country wants to develop not along the line which is desired by the minorities only but on the lines which are desired by the majorities and the minorities.

"We stand for proper representation in public bodies and that is the intention behind this amendment. It is a question of separate or joint electorates, and Mr. Wood does not want this Council to be under any misapprehension in regard to this."

The Council then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m the next day.

X

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

[a] 1. Proceedings of the third meeting of the Finance Committee held on the 5th October 1929.

[a] 2. G.O. No. 2824 W., dated 7th October 1929, regarding reconsideration of the existing orders in the matter of the investigation and preparation of plans, estimates, etc., of Municipal Electric Supply Schemes.

3. [b] G.O. No. 1620, Development, dated 26th September 1929, publishing amendment to Rule 12 framed under section 19 (*b*) (6) of the State Aid to Industries Act.

4. [c] G.O. No. 1874, Development, dated 2nd November 1929, communicating the authorization by His Excellency the Governor of an additional expenditure of not more than Rs. 53,800 during the year 1929–30 for the purchase of sera and vaccines.

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[a] Placed on the table on 27th March 1929.
[b] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 145–146 infra.
[c] Printed as Appendix VII on page 146 infra.

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[a] 5. Return of officers under the Government of Madras who held permanent, temporary, acting or probationary appointments on the 1st of April of each of the years 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929.

[a] 6. G.O. No. 1306, Development, dated 31st July 1929, recording the audit report of Mount Stuart Forests for 1927–28.

[b] 7. G.O. No. 2413, Revenue, dated 15th November 1929, regarding grant of copies of survey records to ryots in zamindaris.

[a] 8. List of allowances paid by the Government to religious institutions in the Madras Presidency (vide answer to question No. 1051 answered on 28th January 1929).

[c] 9. G.O. No. 509, Development, dated 22nd March 1929, issuing orders on the recommendations of the non-official members of the Textile Conference.

[c] 10. G.O. No. 584, Law (Education), dated 25th March 1929, sanctioning revised scales of pay for the subordinate educational service.

[d] 11. List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending September 1929.

[a] 12. G.O. No. 1764, Development, dated 17th October 1929, recording the audit report of the Forest Utilization Division, Madras, for the year ending 31st March 1928.

[e] 13. Copy of the draft rules which the Governor in Council proposes to make under clause (2) of section 21 of the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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[a] Printed separately.
[b] Printed as Appendix VIII on page 147 infra.
[c] Placed on the table on 27th March 1929—vide Appendix XII on pages 155–166 and XIII on pages 167–168 infra.
[d] Printed as Appendix IX on pages 148–150 infra.
[e] Printed as Appendix X on page 151 infra.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1044 asked by Mr. P. Siva Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th January 1930, page 26 supra.]

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), Mis. No. 2392, dated 12th August 1929.

C. W. E. COTTON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Copies of Board's Reference No. H. 170/28-2, dated 15th March 1928, and of the replies of the Collectors of Kistna, Guntur, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool and of the Director of Agriculture will be submitted to Government.

2. The districts affected by the modified Tungabhadra project are Kistna, Guntur and the Ceded districts.

Kistna district may be left out of consideration. There is little scope for extension of irrigation under first crop as a result of the Tungabhadra scheme, since the bulk of the irrigable lands in the district are to be brought under a short-crop scheme or other schemes for the extension of delta canals. The Collector states also that there is no incentive to ryots to grow a second crop. They prefer to raise a long crop and to sow sunnhemp or green or blackgram just before the harvest of the first crop so as to take advantage of the moisture in the soil to establish the seedlings. In this way they secure a second crop with little additional labour or cost. Therefore it is unlikely that they will take to growing a shorter period first crop so as to be able to raise a second wet crop even if water is provided in the second-crop season.

In Guntur district there are about 7·8 lakhs of acres available for cultivation. Though the ryots are stated to follow antiquated methods of cultivation, the Collector expects to find them eager to take advantage of water at reasonable rates of water-cess and apprehends no difficulty in regard to manure.

In the Ceded districts however the position is different. There are large areas available for irrigated cultivation (Kurnool 2·9 lakhs acres, Bellary 11·9 lakhs acres, Anantapur 7·6 lakhs acres and Cuddapah 1·9 lakhs acres), but about half the above is black cotton soil the cultivators of which are unlikely to take to wet cultivation. It is reported that they would prefer to raise groundnut or other profitable commercial crop instead of paddy or other wet crop which

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would involve more trouble and expenditure. In Anantapur district, for example, the Collector expects that only a fifth of the areas will take water. Labour should be adequate generally; some difficulty is apprehended as regards manure. The ryots depend chiefly at present on green manure, but agricultural department is popularizing the use of fertilizers and by the time the scheme functions the problem may perhaps be less difficult. As regards second crop the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah state that if there are adequate supplies of water in the canals up to the end of April there should be a considerable extension of second-crop cultivation. The Collector of Anantapur estimates the area that might come under second crop at one-sixth of the first-crop extent and the Collector of Bellary at one-third.

It appears that generally the ryots will be willing to pay any reasonable rate of water-cess up to Rs. 10 per acre.

As regards the conversion of black cotton dry lands into irrigated wet, the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee was of opinion that if water was provided for two crops there would be less difficulty in persuading the ryots to take advantage of the supply. The Director of Agriculture's view is that the adaptation of black cotton soils to paddy cultivation is to be deprecated and that if water is available they should preferably be converted into garden lands. The Board concurs in this view.

3. The Board has attempted to make a very rough estimate of the revenue possibilities on the basis of the Collectors' reports. It has assumed that the full area available for irrigated cultivation in Guntur district and in the red soil taluks of the Ceded districts will take water at Rs. 10 for the first crop, that about a third of this first-crop area would take water for second crop at the same rate of Rs. 10 per acre and that about a fourth of the black soil tract will raise irrigated dry crops on an average. On these assumptions the revenue realizable should be about 235 lakhs as shown below :—

	RS. LAKHS.
I Crop on 17 lakhs acres at Rs. 10 an acre (Guntur 7 lakhs acres, Bellary 5 lakhs acres of red soil, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur 5 lakhs acres of red soil)	170
II Crop on 5 lakhs acres at Rs. 10 an acre (a third of the first-crop area rounded to the lowest lakh) ..	50
One irrigated dry crop on 3 lakhs acres of black soil lands in the Ceded districts (Bellary 1·5 lakhs acres; other districts 1·5 lakhs acres)	15
Total ayacut 20 lakhs acres. Total revenue ..	235

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For the purpose of the above figures the available dry area is rounded to the lowest lakh as allowances have to be made for channels, roads, house-sites, unprofitable areas, etc.

4. This revenue of 235 lakhs will justify a capital outlay of about 51 crores assuming that in the case of a project fully protective in conception, the Government will be content with a return of 4 per cent.

		LAKHS.
Gross revenue		235
Deduct—Maintenance charges on 20 lakhs acres	LAKHS. 20	
Collection charges	12	
	—	32
Net revenue		203

The capital outlay which will give a net revenue of Rs. 203 lakhs at 4 per cent is Rs. 5,075 lakhs or 51 crores in round figures.

5. The cost of the old Tungabhadra scheme for irrigating 9·6 lakhs acres of dry crop was estimated at 13 crores in 1922. Even allowing for some increase in prices since 1922 and also for the greater magnitude of the present scheme which is a combination of several earlier schemes, the cost is unlikely to exceed 50 crores. It is needless to emphasize that the above calculations are very rough and may require substantial modification when further data are available. It should not be forgotten in estimating probable expenditure that the scheme must provide supplies of water for about one and a half times the area for which the old Tungabhadra scheme was designed, if the full area on which estimates of revenue are based is to be irrigated.

(True extract)

B. G. HOLDSWORTH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation).

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), No. H. 170/28-2, *dated* 15*th March* 1928.

[Irrigation—Tungabhadra project—Preliminary revenue investigation.]

Government desire that a general investigation should be made now of the probable demand for irrigation (especially for second crop) in the areas coming under a modified Tungabhadra project. The general idea of the project as now contemplated includes the irrigation of—

(1) Areas in the Hadagalli, Hospet and Rayadrug taluks in the Bellary district.

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(2) Areas in the Gooty, Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks, the last two by means of a branch canal taken across the Penner.

(3) Areas irrigable by the proposed Upper Penner (Tadpatri) canal system.

(4) Areas irrigable by a widened Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Velgode project, the latter being extended to Badvel and Siddhavattam taluks in the Cuddapah district.

(5) Areas irrigable by the Owk project and canal from the Kunderu *via* Nossam to Jammalamadugu.

(6) Area irrigable by a diversion dam across the Kistna at Pulichintala, and canal system in the Guntur district (Colonel Ellis' old Kistna Reservoir Project).

(7) Kistna delta extensions and second crop in the delta.

The investigation of the project on the engineering side has not advanced far enough to enable a regular revenue forecast to be prepared at present. The Collectors are however requested to make a general investigation now and submit a preliminary report in the matter. The report should deal with the following points among others :—

(1) the area available and fit for cultivation ;

(2) the present extents of wet and dry lands in the above areas ;

(3) the present agricultural practices in the tract ;

(4) labour supply, population and availability of manure ;

(5) the general probability of cultivators taking full advantage of water ; and

(6) a reasonable rate of water-cess taking into consideration the fact that the project will be costly.

2. The Director of Agriculture is requested to arrange for a careful investigation of the suitability of the soil in the tract for irrigated cultivation and report the result to the Board.

B. G. HOLDSWORTH,
Secretary.

To the Collectors of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Guntur and Kistna.
„ Director of Agriculture.

(2)

Letter from J. A. BYERS, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of Guntur, No. D. Dis. 3650/28, dated 27th June 1928.

Irrigation—Tungabhadra Project.—For purposes of preliminary investigation and report it is assumed that the project now contemplated is more or less similar to the one proposed and described in paragraph 13 of the report of Colonel Ellis, Superintending Engineer on special duty in 1911, for the investigation of the Kistna reservoir project.

The present project is therefore likely to affect the villages of the taluks—Sattenapalle taluk, Guntur taluk, Narasaraopet taluk, Bapatla taluk, Ongole taluk and Tenali taluk—as detailed in pages 315 to 323 of Volume I of Colonel Ellis' report on Kistna reservoir project.

2. (*a*) A statement showing (i) the area available and fit for cultivation, (ii) present extents of wet and dry lands and (iii) population, in these areas is enclosed.

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(*b*) *Present agricultural practices in this area.*—The antiquated country plough is still in use. The progress made by the ryot population in the adoption of the improved methods of agriculture advocated by the Agricultural Department is very slow.

(*c*) *Labour supply.*—Labour supply is sufficient for local requirements at present. If the project should materialize, the labouring classes now migrating to the deltaic tracts during the wet cultivation season, may not go there in future, and this may result in some want being felt in some parts of the district just in the beginning after the completion of the scheme till the conditions in the district get settled.

(*d*) *Availability of manure.*—Cattle manure and pati earth are available for the present requirements. Any deficiency in their supply will be made up by the artificial manure prepared by Messrs. Parry & Company which the cultivators are at present slow to take advantage of. Besides, oil-cake and nitrates are being freely used now. With an extensive use of these, and the usual supply of cattle manure, there may not be any want of manure felt in the district.

(*e*) *Probability of taking full advantage of water.*—Except in the villages of Tenali taluk and some villages of Bapatla and Guntur taluks, there is at present no irrigation from the Kistna canal water in the taluks referred to above. Almost the whole of the cultivable extent in the upland area is used for the cultivation of dry crops which mainly depend on timely rains. The cultivators in these upland tracts do not always anticipate a good crop every year in spite of the expense, labour and continuous attention involved in the cultivation of dry crops. Further the supply of water in the Kistna river is limited and in consequence water cannot be made available at all at present for the cultivation of a second wet crop in Guntur district. The ryots of both the upland and deltaic tracts will therefore be eager to take full advantage of the supply of water.

(*f*) *Reasonable rate of water-cess taking into consideration the fact that the project will be costly.*—The ryot population do not mind paying a water-rate at a reasonable scale fixed by Government, for a wet crop which a ryot is certain to harvest with advantage. It is not now possible to fix the water-rate under the project when the alignment of the irrigation channel and the cost of the project are not known. However, the lands commanded by the project may be classed as 'upland dry' and be charged at the rate prescribed in Appendix D to Board's Standing Order No. 4, Volume II (page 10) as a minimum but probably more to provide for an economic return on the capital to be sunk on the project.

Sub-Enclosure

Guntur District.

Serial number. (1)	Name of the taluk and village. (2)	Area available and fit for cultivation. (3)	The present extents of wet and dry land. Wet. (4)	Dry. (5)	The present agricultural practice in the tract. (6)	Labour supply. (7)	Population (8)	Availability of manure. (9)	General probability of cultivation taking full advantage of water. (10)	Reasonable water-rate taking into consideration the fact that the project will be costly. (11)
1	Ongole taluk ..	107,407·01	708·88	106,398·14	The lands are ploughed up with country plough. Improved methods of agriculture are not followed to any appreciable extent.	Sufficient at present.	94,301	Cattle manure and pati earth available at present.	Full advantage of water will be taken by the cultivators provided there is sufficient supply of water available for second-crop wet cultivation also.	
2	Bapatla taluk ..	186,034·14	27,419·97	158,614·17			130,216			
3	Tenali taluk ..	7,253·33	257·44	6,995·89			15,454			
4	Guntur taluk ..	287,731·09	5,616·02	282,115·07			271,426			
5	Sattenapalle taluk ..	122,242·26	528·56	121,713·70			93,856			
6	Narasaraopet taluk.	70,549·46	379·20	70,170·26			108,750			
	Total ..	781,217·29	24,910·02	746,307·22			714,003			

(3)

Letter from M.R.Ry. K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA Avargal, B.A., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, dated 3rd September 1928, D. Dis. No. 1139.

[Irrigation—Modified—Tungabhadra project—Preliminary investigation—Report submitted.]

I submit the report called for in the Board's reference quoted above.

2. Items 4 and 5 of the seven items mentioned in the Board's reference relate to this district. Item 4, viz., areas irrigable by a widened Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, benefits the villages in the Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks and Vedurur village in Kamalapuram taluk which are commanded by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and its branches, and the Velgode project benefits Badvel and Siddhavattam taluks. Item 5, viz., areas irrigable by the Owk project and canal from the Kunderu via Nossam to Jammalamadugu, benefits the villages in Jammalamadugu taluk.

3. The several points on which a report is called for are dealt with seriatim.

Kurnool-Cuddapah canal—104,720 acres as detailed in paragraph 15 of Statistical Atlas of 1923—

Taluk.	Wet. ACS.	Dry. ACS.
Siddhavattam ..	..	14,000
Badvel	4,500	11,400
Jammalamadugu ..	..	58,459

(1) *Area available and fit for cultivation.*—The particulars required are furnished in the margin. The figures are only approximate as the alignment of the channel has not been fixed. The area is likely to vary when the scheme is completed.

	Wet. ACS.	Dry. ACS.
Proddatur	3,671	38,024
Cuddapah	7,312	39,039
Kamalapuram	..	600

(2) *The present extent of wet and dry lands in the above areas.*—The extents of wet and dry lands commanded by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal in the taluks of Proddatur, Cuddapah and Kamalapuram are noted in the margin.

(3) *The present agricultural practice in the tract.*—The agricultural practice varies with the soil and with the energy of the ryot. In heavy black-cotton soils of the north-west part of the district such as Jammalamadugu and Proddatur taluks, the dry cultivation is good and the implements and cattle of the cultivator are of a superior kind. These taluks require heavy implements and strong cattle as contrasted with the east and south taluks where the soil is poor and does not require heavy implements and strong cattle.

Knowledge of the use of manure is defective and the ryots are still ignorant of how to make use of fertilizers. Much of cattle dung is wasted and sheep and cattle are not properly penned. The utility of transplanting which economizes water and increases the outturn is imperfectly understood. Instead of growing green manure crops on their wet lands in the off-season and ploughing it in, they rely on getting green leaf from forests and unreserves.

Cumbu and korra are sown in June and July on lighter soils with the aid of the early showers of the south-west monsoon. Cholam, cotton and groundnut are sown in the black soils in August and September. On wet lands, paddy is sown in all taluks in August and September. The sowings of the early crops are thus completed by the end of September.

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Korra is largely grown in Badvel taluk and accounts for 18 per cent of the area cultivated in the taluk. In Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks, paddy is grown on large areas chiefly under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the tanks fed by it. In Jammalamadugu taluk, the percentage of paddy is much less.

Of the industrial crops, viz., cotton, indigo, castor, groundnut, tobacco, turmeric, etc., groundnut has taken the lead in recent years. Indigo, cotton and turmeric are not extensively grown for want of demand in the foreign markets. Castor has lost its use and is rarely grown except in Rayachoti taluk. Gingelly is grown on some extent as second crop.

The harvests of crops sown early are over by the middle of January and those of late sown crops by the end of March.

4. *Labour supply, population and availability of manure.*—The district is poor on the whole. In Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks, the labour supply is generally sufficient. It is plentiful in Badvel and Siddhavattam taluks. It is generally dear in Jammalamadugu taluk. But in the harvest season, large numbers of labourers flood all the taluks of this district from the adjoining taluks of Anantapur and Nellore districts as the wages given in the harvests here are generally high and attractive.

According to the census of 1921, the population was 887,929 a decrease of 0·7 per cent as compared with the figures for 1911. The population averaged 150 per square mile varying from 101 in Siddhavattam to 223 in Proddatur taluk. The percentage of people residing in towns is 10. The population per square mile of total area of the taluks affected by the project is given below :—

Badvel	120	Jammalamadugu ..	261
Proddatur ..	223	Kamalapuram ..	215
Siddhavattam	101	Cuddapah ..	201

The chief manures locally available are cattle dung, oil-cake, green and dead leaf. Recently in areas sown with paddy under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal in Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks, the agricultural demonstrators are popularizing the use of chemical manures. There is no doubt that the manure that is locally available is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the ryots.

5. *The general probability of the ryots taking full advantage of the water.*—In normal seasons, the ryots of Proddatur and Jammalamadugu taluks find it more profitable to raise dry crops, both food and industrial and only a limited area is raised with wet crops and irrigated. In the areas commanded by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal in Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks extension of irrigation is possible and can be expected. In Badvel and Siddhavattam taluks, the ryots are eager to take full advantage of the water. In Jammalamadugu taluk, however, the ryots are easy-going and the area that will be commanded by the Owk project is light black-cotton soil and how far the ryots will take full advantage of water cannot be answered until the alignment is definitely known.

If the supply is assured in March, there will be an extensive second crop cultivation all through. Otherwise, there will be very little of second crop cultivation.

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6. *A reasonable rate of water-cess taking into consideration the fact that the project will be costly.*—The water-cess now charged for the lands irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is based upon the differential water-rate system. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal being a first-class source, the highest and lowest wet rates are Rs. 10 and Rs. 3, respectively. This system is recommended for adoption for the project under contemplation.

The Tahsildars of Badvel and Siddavattam, however, report that the ryots of those taluks would pay a maximum wet rate of Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 an acre respectively. These rates are high enough.

(4)

Letter from D. H. Boulton, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, D. Dis. No. 2181/28, dated 3rd September 1928.

[Irrigation—Tungabhadra Project—Preliminary—Investigation.]

This district covers only the eastern portion of the Kistna delta and my report is confined to it.

2. The several points on which information has been called for by the Board are dealt with below seriatim :—

(i) *Area available and fit for cultivation.*—The extent under this head in the delta is 585,313 acres. It excludes the upland and dry portions of the district and the area covered by the Divi project, which are not commanded by the anicut system.

(ii) The present extents of wet and dry lands in the above area are—

	ACS.
Wet	373,726
Dry	186,872

The difference of 23,715 acres represents waste.

(iii) *The present agricultural practices in the tract.*—The agricultural practices in a district are closely dependent upon the monsoon conditions. In this district the south-west monsoon prevails from June to September and at the same period the Kistna river will be in floods, with the result that agricultural operations are always in full swing during that period.

The sowing of seed beds begins late in May and early in June with the opening of the canals, and transplantation extends into the month of August, being entirely over by the end of that month for all registered wet lands. The virtual non-existence of storage tanks or other facilities by which the ryots can grow seedlings sufficiently early so as to commence transplantation as soon as the delta canals open is a handicap to agricultural operations, and extends the season unduly. The staple product of the delta is wet paddy (two or three varieties) which stand on the ground for five to six months ending with December. The practice is that after the crops are cut, they are left to dry by heaping them in the field for a month or two before they are thrashed. The Kistna canals are closed from March to June, while the supply in them from January onwards will be too inadequate to grow a second crop. The want of grazing grounds in the delta tract is another reason why the ryot grows a fodder crop in preference to a second wet crop.

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(iv) *Labour supply—Population and availability of manure—(a) Labour supply.*—Labour is always available in this delta and its scarcity has never been felt. The local depressed classes as well as other lower classes supply the ordinary daily labour. In times of transplantation and harvest labour is however imported from the upland taluks of Guntur and Kurnool to supplement the local labour.

(b) *Population.*—The population of the area in the delta tract is on the increase and it was 609,775 as per the census of 1921.

(c) *Manures.*—The favourite manure for the ryot is pati earth which is now becoming scarce. It is applied to the land once in five to ten years and its effect on the land continues for an equal period. Next in importance is the farm-yard manure, which is less costly and the most readily available, although unfortunately a very large amount of this is lost to agriculture through the custom of using it for domestic fuel in the delta, where firewood is very dear. Manure is also supplied by penning sheep in the fields and also by raising green manure crops in recent years. Artificial manures have not yet become popular for the reason that the cost is prohibitive and the effects are supposed not to be lasting.

(v) *The general probability of cultivators taking full advantage of water.*—The delta ryot knows full well the intrinsic value of water for irrigation. No better illustration of this can be adduced than the rapid extension of irrigation in the delta during the last decade. The ryot has also realized that a wet crop is more profitable and assured than a dry crop which depends for its growth entirely upon the vicissitudes of the season. Notwithstanding this, the scope for extension of irrigation in the first-crop season in the delta portion of the district is as a result of any Tungabhadra project, very limited, that considerable further extension of ayacut as a result of the installation of the 6 feet shutters at the Bezwada anicut is now being proposed. If these proposals are given full effect to there will be little further available land in the delta to benefit from any extra water that may be brought into the Kistna as a result of the Tungabhadra project. The area that the present delta conditions could command is 497,800 acres and the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, is of opinion that the remaining area available and fit for wet cultivation can also be supplied with water for growing a short crop. There is thus little likelihood of extension of irrigation in the delta during the first-crop season, as a result of the proposed Tungabhadra project.

3. There thus remains the question of possibility of growing a second crop.

There is no regular second-crop wet cultivation in the district worth the name. There are only about half a dozen villages in the Bandar taluk under the Bantumilli canal bordering the West Godavari district where a second crop is tried after the first crop, which is a shorter one than elsewhere in the delta and stands on the ground for four months only, being harvested before the end of November. Nowhere else in the delta is the second crop raised. The possibilities of a second crop will arise only if adequate supply is secured in the canals till the end of April, and if the ryot gives up his traditional beliefs and grows another variety of wet crop which remains on the ground for a shorter period in the first crop season.

The ryot generally sows in rich soils either sun-hemp (fodder crop), the mainstay of delta cattle, which are stall fed, or either green or black gram just before the harvest with the help of the moisture of the first crop. This

involves no additional labour or cost to the ryot as in the case of a second wet crop, the difference in the net profits in the two cases not being much. There is thus little incentive for the ryots in the above tracts to have recourse to second crop.

As regards the possibility of raising second paddy crop in inferior soils which are not fit for fodder crop, the reports of my subordinate officers show that the possibilities for growing a second wet crop are limited because of the poor nature of the soil, not to speak of the absence of sufficient interval between the two crops. If the ryot thinks it worth while to raise a second crop at all, it can only be in the short crop area referred to in paragraph 2. No estimate of area under second crop can however under the circumstances be made with any degree of accuracy.

4. *A reasonable rate of water-cess taking into consideration the fact that the project will be costly.*—The resettlement enhancement in the assessment of the delta ayan wet lands is 3 annas in the rupee, while the proposed water-rate in the case of zamin and inam lands is Rs. 6–4–0 per acre under first-class source both for the first and second crops. The Tungabhadra project cannot bestow any additional advantage to the first wet crop and therefore the question of charging a higher rate of assessment in consequence hardly arises. As it is not clear whether any Tungabhadra project is going to make possible a second crop in the delta, it seems premature to report on the possibility of charging any water-rate on such a second crop. I feel at least very doubtful in view of the existing practices in the delta whether the ryot would ever agree to take extra water for second wet crop if this entailed paying any additional water-rate, over and above the half the first crop charge ordinarily levied for a second crop in Government villages.

Finally I may add that for lack of any details of how this Tungabhadra project is proposed to benefit this district I have found it very difficult to submit a definite report.

Fixing of the ayacut in the Kistna Eastern Delta.

430,000	was fixed in October 1924.
300	added for the assignment of sepoys in March 1926.
11,000	included in the ayacut in the Collair zone in August 1926.
4,000	proposed extension consequent on the installation of the 6 feet shutters in August 1928.
4,500	short crop area—Vempad project.
35,000	short crop area under the East Bank Canal extension and Kanakalamadugu.
13,000	lands to be irrigated with conditional permission.
497,800	

(5)

Letter from P. RAMALINGAM, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kurnool, dated 30th September 1928, D. Dis. No. 871/28.

[Irrigation—Tungabhadra project—Preliminary revenue investigation—Report submitted.]

From the Board's reference it would appear that, so far as this district is concerned, the project as now contemplated will command the areas

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irrigable by (1) a widened Kurnool Cuddapah Canal and the Velgode project, the latter being extended to Badvel and Siddhout taluks of the Cuddapah district and (2) the Owk project and canal from the Kunderu via Nossam to Jammalamadugu. If so, the modified project will serve the taluks of (1) Kurnool, (2) Nandikotkur, (3) Nandyal, (4) Sirvel and (5) Koilkuntla. The taluks of Dhone and Pattikonda corresponding to a portion of the old taluk of Ramallakota and of Pattikonda, which may be called the famine zone of this district and which were intended to be served by the original Tungabhadra project are left out of the scope of the present modified project. To that extent, therefore, the value of the modified Tungabhadra project suffers as a protective work for this district. My remarks below apply only to the five taluks mentioned above.

2. *Area available and fit for cultivation, etc.*—A statement showing the area available and fit for cultivation and the present extents of wet and dry lands in the above areas is enclosed.

3. *The present agricultural practices.*—Though the ryots of the above five taluks generally know how to raise wet crops, yet after the advent of the groundnut crop they are paying increasing attention on its growth on a vast scale since it fetches large profits with a comparatively small outlay of labour and expenditure. They usually cultivate commercial crops such as cotton and groundnut and food crops such as cholam, korra and arika all with the aid of the ordinary rainfall. But when the rains fail they seek the help of irrigation sources to irrigate some of these crops and bring them to maturity. In Sirvel taluk it is only on a comparatively small extent that paddy and other wet crops are grown. This is due to the fact that the raising of paddy and other wet crops involves more trouble and expenditure to the ryot, while the return of income is not so attractive as in the case of the dry crops which yield a far higher return. In Koilkuntla taluk, the soil is almost entirely black cotton and does not therefore lend itself to wet cultivation as easily as other sorts of soil. The initial expenditure and labour involved in bringing it under wet cultivation is much greater than in other soils. The ryots are quite wealthy but neither they nor their labourers have the aptitude or the capacity for the steady and sustained effort indispensable for bringing the black cotton soil under wet cultivation in the first instance. They are content to grow dry crops which fetch them large profits with little labour. The chief food crops grown are cholam and korra and the chief industrial crops groundnut and cotton. Other crops are not so successful on this soil. Except for the sowings and for the first two months when the plants are tender, these crops require very little water to mature. They cannot be sown except with the aid of rain; and after they are sown, the retentive capacity of the soil and the winter dew dispense with the necessity for any further wetting. The registered wet extent under the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal in this taluk is small, though it is capable of irrigating quite a large extent. In most of the villages of the taluk irrigated by the canal large extents are classed as irrigable dry but the ryots do not irrigate their lands, as their soil is fertile and as the dry crops sown on them yield a good return without much attention being paid to them. Any extension of irrigational facilities in this taluk, will not, I am afraid, be taken advantage of by the ryots. In Nandyal taluk the population in the villages commanded by the project is not so great as to supply the necessary labour and to create a greater demand for wet cultivation. In Kurnool and Nandikotkur taluks also the

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ryots utilize canal water only when the crops are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 months old, and that only when the rains are insufficient and the crop has been raised by transplantation.

4. *Labour supply, population and availability of manure.*—This district in general is thinly populated and this is the case throughout the area commanded by the contemplated project. The population is, however, sufficient to cultivate the wet lands that will be commanded by the project in Sirvel, Koilkuntla, Kurnool and Nandikotkur taluks. The population in the villages likely to be affected by the project in the Nandyal taluk as already stated is not sufficient to create a greater demand for wet cultivation than at present. In the Owk division of the Koilkuntla taluk the population is steadily declining owing to the prevalence of a malignant type of malaria. Even the existing wet land does not find effective cultivators in this area and the value of irrigable lands which can command water for two crops under some of the tanks in this area is so low as Rs. 150 per acre. It may, however, be stated that the labour supply in all the taluks is adequate for sowing and weeding operations. During the harvest season a portion of the labour population of adjoining red-soil taluks, where harvest ends earlier, immigrates temporarily for a month or two and thus augments the available supply of labour. Cattle manure is available in sufficient quantities in all the taluks. In Sirvel and Nandikotkur taluks and in the Owk division of the Koilkuntla taluk, owing to the proximity of forests leaf manure is also available in sufficient quantities. In the main division of the Koilkuntla taluk, the lands are of rich black soil and do not require much manuring for dry crops. The penning of a flock of sheep for a week once in about four or five years is all that is needed to recoup the fertility of the lands. In Nandyal taluk, however, sufficient manure is not available and it is besides very costly. In Kurnool taluk generally dung manure is used and is available in sufficient quantities.

5. *General probability of cultivators taking full advantage of water.*—This is a district having generally a scanty rainfall. The cultivators turn to the irrigation sources only when they find the rainfall inadequate. The bulk of the area irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal consists of black cotton soil. Though in years of drought the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal brings in good revenue, in years of good rainfall it must be considered a failure from the financial point of view. The chief reasons for not irrigating a fair proportion of the area under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal in all seasons are the following. In the first place the tract through which the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal runs is sparsely populated; secondly, the dry holdings of the ryots are large and the ryots get an ample income by the cultivation of dry crops; thirdly, the lands commanded by the canal are heavy black soils which are well adapted for dry crops, and yield a better return with dry than with wet crops; fourthly, the average ryot of this district is lazy, conservative and easily contented and will not apply the labour required for bringing the black soils under wet cultivation. Even in a bad year the ryots take water from the canal only at the last moment. Added to these, the high water-rate of Rs. 9 per acre also acts as a deterrent in the way of the ryots taking full advantage of the canal water. All these difficulties exist in the tract commanded by the modified Tungabhadra project in this district; and it will have to be undertaken more as a protective work than as a financially profitable scheme. It must, however, be conceded that, if there is sufficient supply of water for irrigation from the contemplated project, the ryots of Kurnool and Nandikotkur taluks are likely to take full advantage of the water to increase their second-crop cultivation.

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6. *Rate of water-cess.*—The highest wet rate in Sirvel taluk is Rs. 8 and that in Koilkuntla taluk Rs. 9. The ryots of the villages commanded by the Velgode project have consented to pay at Rs. 9 and Rs. 10 per acre. And though the ryots of one village of Nandyal taluk (Timmapuram) are prepared to pay at Rs. 12 per acre any rate beyond Rs. 10 will not be welcomed by the ryots, and may be beyond their average capacity. A flat rate of Rs. 10 per acre may, therefore, have to be adopted, though it would be a very low rate in view of the enormous cost of this project.

Statement showing the area available and fit for cultivation, etc., under the Tungabhadra project.

Serial number and name of taluk.		Area available and fit for cultivation.	Present extents of wet and dry lands in the area in column 3.	
			Wet.	Dry.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Sirvel ..	..	132,937·39	4,185·90	117,207·27
2. Nandyal	..	49,295·11	10,928·21	33,186·84
3. Koilkuntla	..	32,152·00	197·65	30,659·31
4. Kurnool	..	5,272·93	1,671·19	3,054·43
5. Nandikotkur	..	72,291·30	4,858·20	67,433·10
Total	..	291,948·73	21,841·15	251,540·95

(6)

From M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR Avargal, B.A., B.L., Collector of Anantapur, dated 17th March 1929, No. Rc. 2063/28-A-5.

[Irrigation—Tungabhadra project--Modified scheme—Preliminary revenue investigation—Report sent.]

In submitting herewith the report called for in Board's Reference No. H. 170/28-2, dated 15th March 1928, it is necessary to state at the outset that the investigation on which it is based and the estimates given therein have necessarily been of the roughest description. Care has, however, been taken to err rather on the side of the extreme caution than on that of extravagant optimism.

2. When the reference was first received, even these rough investigations were handicapped on account of absolute lack of information especially as regards the portions of the Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks to which it was proposed to supply Tungabhadra water, but, officers were instructed to make the most probable guesses they could and supply as much information as possible. The receipt in the beginning of January last from the Executive Engineer, Tungabhadra project, of a copy of the Anantapur district map showing a rough alignment of the project canal in the district and indicating the area likely to be commanded by it in the four taluks of Gooty, Tadpatri, Anantapur and Dharmavaram, necessitated the collection of fresh facts and figures. With reference to the colour-washing in this map, the names of the villages likely to be benefited have been made out and information collected in respect of them. The map shows that some of

the villages on the outskirts of the colour-washed area will only be partially commanded. It is not possible to determine with any approach to accuracy what portion of such villages can be taken as likely to be benefited by the project until levels have been taken and the actual alignment of the village distributaries is known. No attempt has therefore been made to determine what portion of the areas available and fit for cultivation in these villages lies within the zone of the project irrigable area or to ascertain whether and what portions of the present extents of wet and dry cultivation in such villages are included in such zone.

3. A statement is submitted showing—

(1) the names of the villages commanded,

(2) the area in each village available and fit for cultivation, and

(3) the present extents of dry and wet lands in each village.

In respect also of the villages which are shown in the Executive Engineer's map as only partially commanded, the figures furnished in the statement, it should be remembered, represent only the areas available in the entire villages concerned.

4. According to the rough map sent by the Executive Engineer, 217 villages of this district (115 fully and 102 in part) are expected to be commanded by the 'modified' project.

These villages are distributed among the four taluks as follows :—

Taluks.	According to the original irrigation project.	According to the modified project.		
		Entire.	Part.	Total.
1. Gooty	70	29	39	68
2. Tadpatri	27	14	16	30
3. Anantapur	..	52	29	81
4. Dharmavaram	..	20	18	38

In the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri there is only a very slight change in the number of villages expected to be benefited under the original scheme.

5. The total extents of the present wet and dry lands and of the extents available and fit for cultivation in project-affected villages of the four taluks are (the figures have been rounded to hundreds of acres) :—

Taluks.	Present extent.			Total probable area of land fit and available for cultivation.
	Wet.	Dry.	Total.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Gooty	5,700	257,800	263,500	270,100
2. Tadpatri	5,100	86,100	91,200	93,500
3. Anantapur	12,800	149,400	162,200	227,600
4. Dharmavaram	11,600	89,500	101,100	184,700

In the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri the area available for cultivation in the villages expected to be commanded by the original project was estimated at 374,763 acres and of this 65,726 acres or 17·5 per cent including the

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existing wet area, was estimated as the extent likely to be brought under irrigation. The probable extent reported at present as fit for cultivation in the areas proposed to be brought under the modified scheme in these taluks is 348,400 acres. The difference comes to nearly 26,000 acres. The figures now reported by tahsildars are obviously not acceptable as they stand as the extent of present wet and dry area reported by them is identical with the probable area available for cultivation. Further information has been called for from the tahsildars and revised figures will be reported in due course. For the purposes of this rough forecast, however, the extent likely to be irrigated in these taluks including the present irrigated lands may be taken at 72,000 acres or about 20 per cent of the total probable cultivable extent.

In Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks, the soil is mostly red and it is likely that irrigation will be in greater demand here than in the black cotton soils which predominate in the portions of the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks, coming under the scheme. It is therefore reasonable to assume that a larger proportion of the cultivable area will be irrigated in the Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks. I should have estimated this proportion at something higher than even 25 per cent. But the country in these taluks is undulating, full of ups and downs. The levels are unknown and the village distributaries have not been aligned. There is also the fact that while out of 119 villages in these two taluks as many as 47 are shown to be only partially commanded, our figures for the cultivable area in these 47 refer to the entire villages. It seems therefore safe for the present to assume that only 20 per cent of the extent reported as available for cultivation will be brought under irrigated cultivation. This gives an estimated extent of 82,600 acres in these two taluks (45,600 in Anantapur and 37,000 in Dharmavaram). One lakh fifty-four thousand and six hundred acres may therefore be roughly estimated as likely to take project water in all the four taluks of this district.

6. As regards second crop, there will certainly be a regular and steady demand for water. Even now, under the precarious sources and under the river channels and wells, ryots generally take to the cultivation of second irrigated crops to the fullest extent possible. As the project will provide an assured supply, the ryots will not fail to put forth a substantial demand for second crop irrigation. Irrigation of the kind which the Tungabhadra project will give is practically unknown in a district like this and it is difficult to estimate the likely demand for second crop irrigation based on any practical local experience. The estimate of one-sixth is safe for all practical purposes and may be adopted. The area of likely second crop irrigation may therefore be taken as 25,500 acres including both dry and wet irrigated crops.

7. *Agricultural practices* in the district follow still primitive and time-honoured methods. Scientific and up-to-date methods of cultivation have not made any headway yet. The great majority of ryots generally concentrate on the cultivation of dry crops on unirrigated lands, and content themselves with the minimum both of expense and of effort. They look to timely rains for successfully maturing such crops. If a favourable monsoon early in the season gives promise of a satisfactory crop, the ryots do some weeding ; otherwise they leave the crops entirely to their fate except keeping a general watch over the fields. If the monsoon is favourable the crops, especially commercial crops like cotton and groundnut, yield good profits, at times disproportionately in excess of the trouble taken over them by the ryots. But not infrequently the monsoon fails miserably as the rainfall is uncertain

and inadequate here. In black soil tracts crops like cotton and jonna which require little rain, provided it is timely, yield maximum results for the minimum of trouble on the part of ryots. The manure used for dry lands is nothing but the sweepings and cattle droppings which is collected and stored through the year. The ryots in the tracts in question are however not unaccustomed to the cultivation of wet or irrigated dry crops. In the majority of the villages commanded by the project there are tanks or spring and river channels. The supplies available in these sources are both precarious and inadequate and the ryots are accustomed to making the best use of them. In fact, in such villages, whenever there is any chance of water becoming available, the ryots never fail to take full advantage of it and raise irrigated crops. They put forth daily an enormous amount of physical labour for tapping river springs, clearing channels and carrying the water over long distances for the purpose of irrigating even small ayacuts. In other cases, wells are excavated often to great depths, for the purpose of supplementing the precarious supplies in the tanks and heavy expenditure of money and labour is incurred in baling water to crops on small extents. All this indicates that ryots in the district are quite alive to the advantages of irrigated over unirrigated cultivation. Even in respect of wet cultivation, the methods of agriculture are of the old orthodox kind. No prepared or artificial manure is applied. Cattle refuse is the general rule. Green leaf manure is used in parts where available. But it is scarce. Along with the introduction of the project, it will be necessary to undertake both demonstration and propaganda for popularizing the raising of manure crops on patta lands, the growth of trees for leaf manure and the use of artificial manures.

8. *Labour supply, population and manure.*—There is no dearth of labour or manure felt at present to meet the needs of dry lands and of wet lands under the present irrigation sources. The population is fairly adequate in the district. It is expected that in the initial years of the project irrigation the existing labour supply will be found sufficient and this supply is bound to grow with the more prosperous economic conditions which the completion of the project will bring into existence.

9. *General probability of the cultivators taking full advantage of water-supply.*—From what has been stated already, it is clear that ryots will be quite ready to take advantage of the water that will be made available. They have expressed their eagerness to take the project supply and pressed for the early execution of the scheme. But the change from unirrigated to irrigated cultivation will involve considerable capital expenditure initially in rendering the lands fit for the change and some years must elapse before all the water that the project may be able to supply comes to be fully utilized. It has also to be noted that the profits derived in recent years from commercial crops such as groundnut may not induce the ryots to give up such cultivation in favour of irrigation crops, not all at once, in any case. But even after making due allowance for these factors there can be no doubt that the area estimated above as likely to take water will be fully irrigated within a space of 15 to 20 years.

10. *Reasonable rates of water-cess.*—Enquiries of a general character have been made in all the taluks affected by the project and they have elicited the fact that ryots are prepared for an appreciable enhancement in the present rates for water in view of the assured supply they would get from the project. The minimum rate wanted by ryots according to the tahsildars is Rs. 5 per acre and the maximum Rs. 12 (the latter has been reported for Dharmavaram

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only). Variations between the maximum and the minimum have reference in some cases to the nature of the soil. The existing tanks and river channels are almost entirely precarious and ryots spend considerably more per acre on the irrigation of lands under wells and river channels than the rate I advise below. When they are relieved of all this heavy expenditure and strain they would gladly pay a considerably higher rate than the present rate of Rs. 4 under the so-called first-class sources and Rs. 3 under the rest. As far as I am able to gauge the public opinion of those who will take advantage of the project water, a water-rate of Rs. 7 per acre for a wet crop could, in case the capital expenditure on the project and its maintenance charges require it, be levied for an assured supply and without evoking much discontent. I also think that the ryots concerned could be persuaded to agree even to a slightly higher rate if it could be brought home to them on reasonable grounds that the project would otherwise have to be dropped.

Sub-Enclosure.

(Revised) Statement showing the area available and fit for cultivation and other particulars in the villages affected by the modified scheme Tungabhadra Project in Anantapur district.

Number and name of the taluk.	Total number of villages.				Area available and fit for cultivation.				Probable extent likely to be irrigated including the present irrigated lands.	The area of likely second crop irrigation.
	According to the original irrigation project.	According to the modified project.			Present extent of lands.			Total probable area of land fit and available for cultivation.		
		Entire.	Part.	Total.	Wet.	Dry.	Total.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Gooty	70	28	39	67	5,706	257,828	263,534	270,084	54,000	9,000
2. Tadpatri	27	14	16	30	5,084	86,137	91,221	93,505	19,000	3,200
3. Anantapur	..	52	29	81	12,801	149,444	162,245	227,646	390,000	7,300
4. Dharmavaram	..	20	18	38	11,552	89,499	101,051	184,745	285,800	6,000
Total ..	97	114	102	216	35,143	582,908	618,051	775,980	748,800	25,500

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From E. Bennett, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Bellary, Reference No. C. 1002/29-B-4, dated 10th July 1929.

[Irrigation—Tungabhadra Project—Preliminary revenue investigation—Report.]

I forward herewith a statement showing the area likely to be commanded by the proposed Tungabhadra Project in this district. The area shown in column (3) of the statement excludes uncultivated land, roads, cart-tracks, water-courses, village-sites and other communal grounds, etc. Column (4) shows the present extent of wet and dry lands comprised in the area shown in column (3). The area under heavy black cotton soil in each of the taluks affected by the project is shown in column (5) of the statement. The areas shown in this statement roughly cover the colour washing shown by the Executive Engineer and are only approximate. The commandable area according to the map furnished by the Executive Engineer, Tungabhadra Project division, is almost the same as that delineated in the map under the original Tungabhadra Project with the addition of a small tract of country in Hospet and Hadagalli taluks. The modified project benefits seven out of nine taluks of the district. The Siruguppa taluk which has been recently formed has not been shown separately in the statement referred to in paragraph 1 above as information in respect of villages now forming the new taluk has been included in the taluks of Bellary, Adoni and Alur.

3. *The present agricultural practices in the tract.*—The area commanded by the project is all dry land interspersed here and there with patches of wet cultivation under tanks, springs, channels and wells. As shown in column (4) of the statement enclosed, the extent under wet cultivation is less than 1 per cent in all the affected taluks except Hospet and Rayadrug where it is above 5 per cent. The people are accustomed to methods of dry cultivation only which involves comparatively less labour and expense. White cholam and korra in black cotton soils and yellow cholam, korra and cereals are the main crops raised in these dry lands. Paddy, sugarcane and plantains are the crops raised in the wet lands commanded by Tungabhadra and other channels and tanks. Industrial crops, viz., cotton and groundnut, yield a fair outturn in dry tracts and are among chief dry crops grown now. The advent of facilities for irrigation will, in the natural course of things, bring a change in the methods of cultivation and the people when they become accustomed to wet cultivation will not be slow to adopt the new methods.

4. *Availability of manure.*—The area under the heavy black cotton soil in the tract forms about 52 per cent of the commandable area. In Hadagalli taluk it is mostly red soil. In the case of lands other than black loam or clay, sowings commence early in May with the first outbreak of the south-west monsoon and end by September. The cultivation in the black cotton soils generally commences in July and ends by November. Cattle manure is the only kind which is much in use in the dry tract and the extent of manuring in the dry lands depends on the capacity of the ryot, the distance of the field and the nature of the crop grown. This kind of manure being available in limited quantities only the fields are not manured annually but in rotation. Leaf manure is available only in one taluk, i.e., Rayadrug. The country for the most part is not well provided with forest to ensure a constant and sufficient supply of green manure. The demand for leaf manure w ill be

increasingly felt with the progress of wet cultivation and the ryots will then be forced to take to growing manure crops such as sunnhemp, etc., as is at present done in the wet areas under Tungabhadra channels.

5. *Labour supply and population.*—The population of the area commandable by the project is noted in column (6) of the statement enclosed. The incidence of population for the commandable area is about one person for every three acres. I do not think that there will be much dearth of labour during the first few years after the opening of the project but the supply is bound to grow deficient as larger tracts are brought under cultivation in course of time.

6. *General probability of cultivators taking full advantage of the water.*—As cultivation of dry crops predominates and these crops do not require as much labour and expense as wet crops it is not likely that the ryots will directly take to cultivation of all kinds of wet crop. It is also doubtful if the owners of black cotton soil lands will take full advantage of the irrigation facilities owing to the general idea prevalent in them that black cotton soil is unsuited for irrigation, but in tracts where paddy cultivation has been introduced, the ryots are eager to extend their wet cultivation. Anyhow it will take some time for the ryots to take full advantage of the scheme. The probable demand for irrigation of second crop may be estimated at one-third of the proposed wet extent.

A reasonable rate of water-cess taking into consideration the fact that the project is costly.—The maximum rate of assessment under the existing Tungabhadra channels in the district is Rs. 13 (rupees thirteen) per acre. The lowest wet rate under the channels is Rs. 4–12–0 per acre. The average of the two above rates comes to Rs. 9 an acre under river channels. The highest dry rate in the district is Rs. 2–13–0 per acre. This is for III-2 soil which is not so suitable for irrigation as IV-1, the rate for which is Rs. 2-4-0 and the water-cess chargeable for a wet crop under a first-class irrigation source in addition to the dry assessment is Rs. 4 per acre or Rs. 6–13–0 in all. As the project is to open up vast extents of dry tracts for irrigation the present high economic value of an acre of wet land is bound to go down as irrigation advances. The levy of graduated water-rates appears to be unsuitable. As is being done in the case of Mettur a fixed water-rate to be charged in addition to the dry assessment seems desirable. The lands under the project will be just as well off as those under the present Tungabhadra channels; so I think this rate should be fixed to make the total charges correspond. A water-rate of Rs. 10 would bring the charge on IV-1 soil to Rs. 12–4–0 which would, I think, be fair. This rate would press rather more hardly on the worse lands but is not, I think, excessive even for them.

General.—As the approximate cost of the scheme is not known it is not possible to state definitely what return it would fetch. The scheme is most desirable as it would be an assurance against famine.

Sub-Enclosure.

Statement showing the area likely to be commanded by the Tungabhadra Project in the Bellary district.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Area available and fit for cultivation.	Present extent of wet and dry lands.			Area under heavy black-cotton soil.	Population.	Remarks.
		Wet.	Dry.	Total.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		
1. Bellary	443,229	5,982	437,247	443,229	259,065	148,314	Area shown in column (3) excludes uncultivable land, roads, tracks, water-courses, village-sites, communal grounds, etc.
2. Rayadrug	93,036	6,443	86,593	93,036	47,580	33,727	
3. Adoni	379,333	3,145	376,188	379,333	175,000	147,007	
4. Alur	136,544	99	136,445	136,544	109,235	37,658	
5. Hospet	55,450	4,466	50,984	55,450	23,835	28,870	
6. Hadagalli	85,696	728	84,968	85,696	..	31,154	
Total ..	1,193,288	20,863	1,172,425	1,193,288	614,715	426,730	

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Letter from R. D. Anstead, Esq., C.I.E., M.A., Director of Agriculture, Madras, dated 3rd July 1929, No. R. Dis. D-381/28.

[Irrigation—Tungabhadra Project—Preliminary investigation.]

I have had an examination made, as far as is possible without maps of the areas it is proposed to bring under irrigation, as to the suitability of the soils for irrigated cultivation in the areas mentioned in the Board's Reference above and I have the honour to enclose herewith a report on the same.

2. In this connexion I would once more emphasize the opinion of the Agricultural Department that what is desirable is to make a protected area for the dry red lands and to convert the black soils into garden lands with a minimum of paddy wet land. I am quite aware that this policy is more costly and will bring in less revenue than one of converting all soils into wet paddy lands but at the same time it is agriculturally sound as I have had the honour to point out on previous occasions.

3. The conversion of black soils into wet lands should particularly be avoided. Under such a system it is impossible to grow either green manure or fodder crops on them. On the other hand if such soils are placed under an irrigation scheme by which they can be converted into garden lands many existing difficulties could be overcome. A range of crops could be grown, fodder could be raised for the cattle, and the manurial question could be solved. In a word it would be really sound farming.

4. The accompanying report should be read in the light of these remarks. It merely gives as far as possible what was asked for, an opinion on the suitability of the soils for irrigation but expresses no opinion as to the kind of irrigation which is the most advisable.

Sub-Enclosure.

Report on the suitability of the soil in the tract proposed to be irrigated by the Tungabhadra Project.

The limiting factor in the food production in the Ceded districts is the availability of water and not the suitability of the soil. Most of the soils in the area will respond to wet cultivation readily and gradually. If there is any decrease in the area under irrigation in recent years it is mainly due to want of sufficient supply of water but not to unsuitability of soil. Irrigated crops are raised at present in almost all kinds of soils and instances are rare where wet cultivation has been given up owing to unsuitability of soils. So if irrigation facilities are provided there is every chance of utilizing the water to the fullest extent.

(1) *Bellary district—Areas in Hadagalli, Hospet and Rayadrug taluks.*—Different kinds of soils met with in the above taluks will easily admit of irrigated cultivation. The suitability of black regada soil for wet cultivation may give rise to doubt, but the experiments conducted at Hagari farm, have proved that they are quite fit.

(2) *and* (3) *Anantapur district—Areas in Gooty, Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks and area irrigable by the proposed Upper Pennar in Tadpatri taluk.*—Generally the soil of the Anantapur district is the poorest in

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the Ceded districts and alkaline patches are met with in different places. But the soils will respond to wet cultivation provided they are adequately drained.

(4) *Cuddapah and Kurnool districts—Areas irrigable by the widened Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Velgode Project.*—At present canal water is utilized for wet crops on all classes of soils to a certain extent. It is a fact that the canal water has not been fully utilized by the ryots. This is not due to the unsuitability of the soil but to the following reasons: (i) the conversion of dry into wet land will naturally be a gradual process, depending much on the economic condition and the holding of the ryot. For instance a ryot having about 20 acres of dry land will not be able to convert all the 20 acres into wet land, for want of sufficient capital and insufficient labour and manure. Hence the process must be a gradual one. (ii) A large portion of the land along the course of the canal is cropped with industrial crops such as groundnut and cotton, which give them fair returns with least cost of cultivation.

In the Cuddapah taluk which is at the tail end of the canal and which does not get sufficient quantity of water, ryots would utilize water to a greater extent by bringing in fresh areas under wet cultivation. If the water-supply is increased and assured by widening the present canal the prospect of a second crop in all the taluks covered by the canal will be bettered.

Velgode project.—In the Cuddapah district it is expected to benefit the Badvel and Siddhout taluks. At present the irrigated crops in the above taluks are mainly tank-fed. In recent years the tanks failed to get a good supply and as a result there is a great clamour for water-supply in these two taluks.

If water is supplied by this project, there will be a great response from the ryots to avail of the supply and further the soils are quite suited for wet cultivation.

(5) *Areas irrigable by the Owk project and canal from the Kunderu via Nossam to Jammalamadugu.*—There are two points to be considered regarding the project: (i) the quality of the water of the Kunderu canal and (ii) the nature of the soil of the Jammalamadugu taluk proposed to be irrigated.

Generally the ryots are of opinion that the water contains harmful salts, as it happens to be the main drainage source of the great black soil belt of Cuddapah and Kurnool districts. So there is a general aversion on the part of the ryots for the use of this water for irrigation purposes.

Ryots at present are making decent profits by raising dry crops, such as groundnut, jonna and cotton. If there are three good rains at an interval of one month after sowings, the outturn happens to be good.

Apart from the suitability of the soil, it is very doubtful whether the ryots would respond to the availability of water to grow irrigated crops.

(6) *Area irrigable by a diversion dam across the Kistna at Pulichantala and canal system in the Guntur district.*—The area consists of typical black soil and is for the most part of the same kind and quality as the areas which have already been brought under irrigation. Good red soils are also met with in the immediate neighbourhood of hills. Some saline areas appear near the coast. The whole area is well suited to bear irrigated crops and may even prove more productive than the existing delta. Moreover, as these lands are undulating, there is scope for varied cropping in addition to paddy which would of course form the main bulk.

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The conversion of such a large area into wet in the higher reaches is likely to have an adverse influence on the paddy lands in the present delta area lower down, as a very large volume of water will have to drain itself through it in addition to the volume of its present drainage which has not been satisfactorily disposed of even now. This aspect of the question should receive special attention and in a scheme of such magnitude it is essential that the drainage is properly provided for. It is also a question to be considered whether it is really an advantage from an agricultural point of view to convert into wet the rich black soil areas which have been producing food crops and profitable economic crops of high commercial value and where famine is almost unknown.

(7) *Kistna delta extensions.*—This consists of (1) bringing under irrigation a new area of 125,000 acres during the normal seasons June to December and (2) supplying water to an area averaging 167,000 acres between the months of February and May of which 142,000 acres will bear a second crop and 25,000 acres will come under a 'short late crop'. The former would have borne a first crop in the normal season June to December while the latter area could not bear any crop in the early season being subject to inundation.

The area where cultivation is proposed to be extended in the normal season comprises mostly patches of land of varying sizes adjoining lands which are already under irrigation except the Challapalli and Kona blocks comprising an area of 72,409 acres where the soil is mostly black soil with a belt of alluvial soil bordering the Kistna. Good dry crops like jonna, maize, chillies, coriander and tobacco are being raised in this area. It is quite suitable for paddy cultivation. Most of the other blocks are at the tail-end of canals. They are low-lying and consist of sandy and regada soils more or less saline. Extension of irrigation with a view to bring them under paddy cultivation is the only rational way of treating these lands. These are mostly surrounded by wet cultivation and the denial hitherto of irrigation water to them has resulted in their getting saline and bearing indifferent dry crops as they are surrounded by water all round. Under the circumstances, paddy is the only crop which they could be expected to grow with some profit and their conversion to wet land was only prevented till now by the uncertainty of irrigation water being available in the canals in the months of November and December. The proposed reservoir will guarantee necessary supply during this period in future. As already stated these areas are low-lying and require their drainage facilities to be improved.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1054 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th January 1930, page 32 supra.]

Statement of electrical energy—College of Engineering, Guindy.

Year.	Total number of units generated.	Units consumed by the College free.	Persons or institutions to whom energy was supplied for a consideration.		Rate at which energy was supplied.	Revenue derived.	Persons or institutions provided with sub-meters to record energy.
			Units. [3-*b* (1)]	Cost. [3-*b* (2)]			
(1)	(2)	(3-*a*)			(4)	(5)	(6)
				RS. A. P.		RS.	
1924–25	61,956	53,974	7,982	2,494 6 0	The rate is five annas per unit.	* 2,474	A statement of persons and institutions in respect of whom the Electrical Engineer, Public Works Department, sends statement of consumption for recovery is attached.
1925–26	102,547	72,794	29,753	9,297 13 0		7,636	
1926–27	182,089	96,605	85,484	26,713 12 0		26,839	
1927–28	195,924	115,093	80,831	25,259 11 0		23,612	
1928–29	230,912	153,327	77,585	24,245 5 0		24,298	
			281,635	88,010 15 0		84,859	

* Out of this Rs. 986 was debited to "41. Civil Works" under the arrangement then in force.

Note.—The difference between columns [3-*b* (2)] and (5) is due to some items having been received or adjusted in the following years.

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Statement of persons and institutions to whom energy was supplied during the years 1924 to 1929—College of Engineering, Guindy.

Persons or institutions to whom energy was supplied.	1924–25 Units.	1925–26 Units.	1926–27 Units.	1927–28 Units.	1928–29 Units.
Engineering College.					
Mr. C. L. Cartwright	607	24	..	..	..
" G. Nagaratnam Ayyar	195	280	476	394	422
" M. K. Ranganatha Ayyar	93	..	..	..	..
" M. Sanjeeva Rao	177	193	170	191	..
" J. Webster	349	310	257	393	404
" W. C. Old	219	206	240	188	182
" A. H. Gilks	681	542	572	483	..
" P. Balasundaram	45	..	..	..	..
" L. Venkatakrishna Ayyar	102	352	129	..	..
" Perumal Raju	2	..	..	..	..
" L. Henshaw	84	986	298	..	..
College Students' Hostel	3,865	1,146	6,540	7,978	12,696
Dr. Shenoi	..	7	..	..	..
Mr. D. Lynsdale	..	46	..	..	..
" Govindakutti Nayar	..	83	..	..	..
" S. Paul	..	94	183	229	314
" N. Durairaja Ayyar	..	193	2	..	..
" V. Guruvenkatasubbayya	..	62	41	..	..
" T. N. Muthuswami Ayyar	..	62	112	163	192
" C. Narayana Menon	..	22	85	29	..
" D. Viswanathan	..	9	46	..	..
" P. Subrahmanyam	..	3	53	..	..
" K. B. Krishna Rao	..	..	51	163	80
" M. S. Thirumalai Ayyangar	..	..	85	16	..
" V. Adinarayana Chetti	..	..	7	61	115
" K. V. Pasupathi Ayyar	..	..	17	1	..
" McIntosh	..	..	319	18	..
" K. C. Chakko	..	..	..	99	152
" Gargayachari	..	..	..	29	..
" T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar	..	..	..	46	106
" P. Subba Rao	..	..	..	165	55
" T. S. Venkatarama Ayyar	..	..	..	177	213
" V. Ramanatha Ayyar	..	..	..	21	54
" K. Srinivasa Ayyangar	..	..	..	..	100
" M. Damodara Kini	..	..	..	..	120
" V. R. Srinivasaraghavan	..	..	..	..	4
" M. Krishnamurti Rao	..	..	..	..	2
" M. K. Narambunatha Pillai	..	..	..	..	3
Total	6,419	4,620	9,683	10,844	15,214
Teachers' College, Saidapet.					
Principal's quarters	318	344	443	768	579
Mr. C. R. Porret	135	140	201	185	303
College portion	776	946	836	1,337	1,336
Hostel (Teachers' College)	..	..	466	559	546
Todhunternagar.					
Todhunternagar pump	..	749	1,167	827	1,062
" post light	..	..	..	..	1,063

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Statement of persons and institutions to whom energy was supplied during the years 1924 *to* 1929—*College of Engineering, Guindy*—cont.

Persons or institutions to whom energy was supplied.	1924–25 Units.	1925–26 Units.	1926–27 Units.	1927–28 Units.	1928–29 Units.
King Institute, Guindy.					
Mr. Herbert Hawley	334	..	68	1,084	..
King Institute	..	22,954	66,263	57,205	50,297
Secretary, Race Club	..	..	4,056	..	..
Lieut.-Col. H. H. King	..	..	18	376	387
Sanitary Engineer to Government	..	..	90	1,890	761
Mr. C. G. Pandit	..	..	..	..	52
Government House, Guindy.					
Mr. J. F. Hall	..	..	224	459	9
,, W. G. Molesworth	..	..	..	449	60
Capt. H. A. Irwin	..	..	..	402	78
Government House, Guindy	..	..	1,969	3,701	2,196
Col. Worgan	..	..	..	745	1,820
Mysore Maharaja's stable	..	..	..	..	348
Kolhapur Maharaja's stable	..	..	..	..	241
Mr. B. G. Holdsworth	..	..	..	..	542
,, Firth, Director of Survey	..	..	..	..	224
Superintendent, A.A. Mission and quarters ..	.	..	..	..	475
Mr. Pailey	..	..	..	..	12
Total ..	7,982	29,753	85,484	80,831	77,585

Appendix III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1058 asked by Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th January 1930, page 34 supra.]

List of councillors of the Tirupattur Municipality who represented the Indian Christian community.

Name.	
The Reverend W. Robinson ...	(Period not known.)
,, A. Marshall	(Period not known.)
,, A. C. Porter ...	(Period not known.)
,, A. Moses	(Period not known.)
,, R. C. Porter	(Period not known.)
N. Narasinga Rao	From 12th April 1921 to 11th April 1924.
Rao Sahib J. G. Swamidas Nadar ...	From 3rd October 1922 to 2nd October 1925. From 19th January 1926 to 18th January 1929.

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List of present councillors.

M.R.Ry. K. A. Shanmuga Mudaliyar Avargal.	Sengunthar ...	Nominated.
" A. P. Periyaswami Pulavar Avargal.	Adi-Dravida ...	
" S. M. Muniswami Pillai Avargal.	Do. ...	
K. Abdul Kareem Sahib	Muhammadan.	
M.R.Ry. B. Raghavendrachar Avargal ...	Brahman ...	Elected.
" T. S. Arunachala Ayyar Avargal.	Do. ...	
" M. Viswanatha Mudaliyar Avargal.	Vellala ...	
" S. Subbaraya Chettiyar Avargal.	Vaisya	
" C. Kuppuswami Chettiyar Avargal.	Do.	
" V. Muniswami Chettiyar Avargal.	Devanga ...	
" S. M. S. Arumugam Chettiyar Avargal.	Vaniya Vaisya.	
Janab K. S. Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur ...	Muhammadan.	
P. Muhammad Abdus Salam Sahib ...	Do.	
S. Muhammad Hussain Sahib	Do.	
A. Abdul Razac Sahib	Do.	
M. M. Abdul Samath Sahib	Do.	

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1065 asked by Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th January 1930, page 37 supra.]

Surgeon-General's letter No. R. 2489-Est., dated the 15th October 1929.

[B.S.Sc. class in Madras Medical College—Abolition of—Surgeon-General's reply to the deputation of unemployed B.S.Sc.'s.]

I have the honour to state that no official answer was given to the unemployed B.S Sc. students who met the Surgeon-General to represent their grievances. It was the opinion of Surgeon-General Megaw that there was a possibility that B.S.Sc. students would, in future, be sent to Calcutta for training where, it is understood, a very large up-to-date institute with the aid of the Rocke Feller Fund is being built and where training would be done better than anywhere else in India. The B.S.Sc.'s. who interviewed the Surgeon-General were informed that it is possible that the prospects of B.S.Sc. candidates who are without employment in the Madras Presidency would be improved when the institute at Calcutta is opened as many would naturally proceed for their training to the Calcutta Institute and the value of the possession of a B.S.Sc. degree would be better understood by the public. There is no Government Order or decision in the matter. The opinion given was purely a personal one.

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Appendix V.

[Vide the hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar's speech below item VIII on page 91 supra.]

Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920.

(BILL No. 14 OF 1929)

To

The Honourable the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
of the GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

We, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Town-Planning Bill (Bill No. 14 of 1929), have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, in English on the 17th September 1929 and in Tamil and Telugu on the 29th October 1929.

3. We met on the 7th, 8th and 9th of November and the 16th of December 1929 for the consideration of the Bill and the passing of our report.

4. We have made several amendments to the Bill, but most of them are verbal. The only amendments which call for notice are the following :—

(i) In the proposed sub-section (3) of section 14 which is sought to be inserted in the place of the existing sub-section (3) of section 14, we have considered it necessary to provide that the Local Government shall not, without the consent of the municipal council, sanction modifications to a scheme which are not merely verbal or of no consequence.

(ii) In clause 23, an appeal is provided from the decision of an arbitrator to the Local Government. In view of the fact that the proceedings before an arbitrator

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are of a judicial character we have, on the analogy of an appeal to the district judge against the decisions of an arbitrator under the Land Acquisition Act, provided that the appeal shall lie not to the Local Government but to the district judge concerned outside the City of Madras and to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the City of Madras.

(iii) The Bill provided that the number of persons not being members of the local authority or local authorities concerned who may be appointed to town-planning committees or joint town-planning committees, shall not exceed, "except with the sanction of the Local Government", one-third of the total number of members of such committees or joint committees. We are of opinion that in no case should the number of members exceed one-third, and so have omitted the words "except with the sanction of the Local Government".

5. This Bill as introduced contained a provision that a scheme may provide that a person guilty of a breach or neglect of a specified provision therein would be liable on conviction to a fine, but contained no provision making such a breach or neglect an offence. We have introduced a provision remedying the defect.

6. With regard to the functions of a municipal council and a responsible authority in respect of a town-planning scheme we have introduced amendments which make it clear that the municipal council will be in charge of a scheme until it has been finally formulated and published, and that after its publication the responsible authority will be in charge of its execution and carrying out.

7. We have also introduced a provision enabling the Local Government to make rules for the financing of a responsible authority with a view to enable such authority to perform the functions entrusted to it or him in respect of the execution of the scheme.

8. We have also provided that the rules made under this Act shall be subject to the previous approval, with or without modification, of the Legislative Council and that they shall come into effect in the form in which they have been so approved.

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9. We consider that the changes we have effected are not important and therefore there is no necessity for republication of the Bill.

A. RANGANATHAM
(*Chairman*).
S. MUTHIAH.
G. R. PREMAYYA.
C. RAMASOMAYAJULU.
C. OBI REDDI.
A. PARASURAMA RAO.
C. NATESAN.
C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR.
T. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
S. N. DORAI RAJA.
P. KHALIFULLA.
C. GOVINDAN NAIR.
R. DANN.
R. J. C. ROBERTSON.
C. GOPALA MENON.

BILL NO. 14 OF 1929.

A Bill to amend the Madras Town-Planning Act VII of 1920.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

Madras Act VII of 1920. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; And Whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

1. This Act may be called the Madras Town-Planning (Amendment) Act, 1929. Short title.

Madras Act VII of 1920. **2.** In section 2 of the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), clause (8) shall be re-numbered as clause (9) and the following shall be inserted as clauses (8) and (10), namely :— Amendment of section 2, Madras Act VII of 1920.

" **(8) Responsible authority** " means " **the authority or person, who is specified in a scheme as responsible for carrying out or enforcing the observance of**

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all or any of the provisions of the scheme or for enforcing the execution of any works which under the scheme are to be executed by any authority, owner, or other person."

"(10) 'Town-planning' includes town-improvement."

Repeal of section 3, Madras Act VII of 1920.

3. Section 3 of the said Act shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 4, Madras Act VII of 1920.

4. In section 4 of the said Act—

(i) for clause *(a)* the following clause shall be substituted namely—

"*(a)* the laying out or relaying out of land either vacant or already built upon as building sites or for any of the purposes mentioned in this section;"

(ii) in clause *(c)*, for the word 'and' occurring after the word 'removal' the word 'or' shall be substituted;

(iii) in clause *(d)*, after the word 'land' the words 'or other immoveable property' shall be inserted and the words 'for building purposes' shall be omitted;

(iv) in clauses *(k)* and *(l)*, the words 'for the poorer and working classes' shall be omitted;

(v) in clause *(o)*, after the word 'suspension' the words 'restriction or modification' shall be inserted and for the figures '1884' the figures '1920' shall be substituted;

(vi) in clause *(p)*, before the word 'modification' the words 'suspension, restriction or' shall be inserted; and

(vii) clause *(q)* shall be re-lettered *(r)*; and the following shall be inserted as clause *(q)*, namely :—

"*(q)* the advance to the owners of land or buildings comprised within the scheme, upon such terms and conditions as may be provided by the scheme, of the whole or part of the amount required for the erection of buildings or for the carrying out of the works, alterations or improvements in accordance with the scheme."

Amendment of section 5, Madras Act VII of 1920.

5. In sub section (1) of section 5 of the said Act, the words 'In the scheme' shall be omitted.

Repeal of section 6, Madras Act VII of 1920.

6. Section 6 of the said Act shall be omitted.

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7. For section 8 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :— Substitution of new section for section 8, Madras Act VII of 1920.

"8. (1) Every municipal council constituted prior to the **1st day of April 1930**, shall, not later than the 31st day of March 1934 **and every municipal council constituted after the 1st day of April 1930 shall, not later than four years from the date of the constitution of such Council** prepare, publish and submit for the sanction of the Local Government a general town-planning scheme in respect of all land within the municipality and in its vicinity unless the Local Government order otherwise. Obligation on certain councils to make schemes not later than the 31st March 1934.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Local Government may **after making such enquiry as they may deem necessary by** notification **in the Fort St. George Gazette**, direct any municipal council to prepare, publish and submit for their sanction before **an appointed** date a general town-planning scheme under this section for an area specified in such notification.

(3) A general town-planning scheme shall determine the lines on which the improvement and development of the area within the municipality and in its vicinity shall proceed and shall provide for such of the matters referred to in section 4 and to such extent as may be prescribed."

8. In section 9 of the said Act— Amendment of section 9, Madras Act VII of 1920.

(i) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"**(1)** A municipal council may **by resolution decide to prepare** a scheme in respect of any land within the municipal area or in its vicinity outside such area, or to adopt with or without modifications a draft scheme proposed by all or any of the owners of any such land. The chairman shall then have a plan prepared showing the **land** proposed to be included in the scheme, the surrounding lands and any existing streets", and

(ii) in the proviso to sub-section (2) after the word 'Provided' the word 'further' shall be inserted and before the same proviso the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided that if the municipal council or district board concerned omits for **four** months from the

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date of receipt of the communication requesting such concurrence to send a final reply thereto, such concurrence shall be deemed to have been given : "

Amendment of section 10, Madras Act VII of 1920.

9. Sub-section (1) of section 10 of the said Act shall be re-numbered as section 10 and sub-sections (2) and (3) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 11, Madras Act VII of 1920.

10. In section 11 of the said Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1), the words, figure and brackets 'sub-section (3)' and the word 'print' shall be omitted; and

(ii) in sub-section (2), the words 'print and' shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 12, Madras Act VII of 1920.

11. In section 12 of the said Act,—

(i) for the words and figures 'sections 8 to 11' the words and figures 'sections 9 to 11' shall be substituted; and

(ii) for the words 'to prepare, print and submit for their sanction a scheme' the words 'to prepare, publish and submit for their sanction a **draft** scheme' shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 13, Madras Act VII of 1920.

12. (1) Section 13 of the said Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) of section 13 and in that sub-section as re-numbered—

(*a*) for clause (*d*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

" (*d*) a full description of all details of the scheme under such clauses of section 4 as may be applicable."

(b) clause (e) shall be omitted.

(*c*) in clause (*f*) the word 'net' shall be omitted; and

(*d*) for clause (*g*) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

" (*g*) regulations for enforcing or carrying out the provisions of the scheme; and **defining the responsible authority and the period for which such responsible authority shall function.**

(2) To the same section, the following sub-sections shall be added, namely :—

" (2) **Every draft scheme which includes a** housing scheme **shall also contain** the following particulars, **namely** :—

(i) the approximate number and the nature of the houses to be provided by the 'responsible authority';

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(ii) the approximate quantity of land to be acquired and the localities in which land is acquired ;

(iii) the average number of houses per acre ; and

(iv) all matters incidental to the housing scheme.

(3) A draft scheme may provide that any person who commits or knowingly permits a breach of any specified provision of the scheme or who neglects or fails to comply with any such provision shall, on conviction, be punishable under section 44-B."

Amendment of section 14, Madras Act VII of 1920.

13. In section 14 of the said Act—

(i) at the end of sub-section (2) the words "and the fact of such submission shall be published in the prescribed manner" shall be added ;

(ii) for sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"(3) The Local Government may, after considering the objections and suggestions, if any, and making such inquiry as they think fit, sanction the scheme with or without modifications, or may refuse to sanction the scheme or may return the scheme to the council for reconsideration :

Provided that **unless** a modification **is**, in the opinion of the Local Government, **verbal or inconsequential**, the Local Government shall not sanction the scheme with such modification without the consent of the council :

Provided further that when a scheme is returned to the council for reconsideration, the council shall **re**-submit it to the Local Government within three months from the date of its receipt and the Local Government may then deal with the scheme in the manner mentioned in this sub-section :

Provided further that if the council fails to **re**-submit the scheme within the time specified in the foregoing proviso, the Local Government may, in relation to the scheme, pass such orders as they **may** deem fit," and

(iii) sub-section (5) shall be omitted, sub-section (4) shall be re-numbered (5) and the following shall be inserted as sub-sections (4) and (6), namely :—

"(4) When a scheme returned for reconsideration is modified by the council, the scheme as so modified shall, before resubmission to the Local Government for sanction, be published and passed by the council in the same manner as a draft scheme,

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(*a*) in cases in which the modification involves the inclusion in or exclusion from the scheme of any land or the acquisition of any land not originally proposed to be acquired, and

(*b*) in every other case in which the modification is, in the opinion of the council or of the Local Government, of sufficient importance to require the following of this procedure.

(6) A notification published under sub-section (5) shall be conclusive evidence that the scheme has been duly made and sanctioned. The scheme shall have effect from the date of publication of such notification, and the execution of the scheme shall be commenced forthwith:

Provided that, where the scheme so provides, the execution of the scheme or any part thereof may be deferred until such time as may be fixed in the scheme."

Substitution of new section for section 15, Madras Act VII of 1920.

14. For section 15 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Variation or revocation of schemes.

"15. (1) A town-planning scheme sanctioned under section 14 may at any time be varied or revoked by a subsequent scheme, published and sanctioned in accordance with this Act.

Provided that the municipal council shall be competent to modify a scheme after it has been sanctioned by the Local Government under section 14 by an agreement entered into with the persons interested in the scheme and with the concurrence of the Local Government.

(2) (a) The Local Government may, at any time, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, vary or revoke a scheme sanctioned under section 14:

(b) Before issuing such notification the Local Government shall publish in the prescribed manner a draft of such notification together with a notice specifying a date on or after which such draft will be taken into consideration and shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of such draft from the council or any person affected by the scheme before the date so specified."

Amendment of section 17, Madras Act VII of 1920.

15. In section 17 of the said Act—

(i) the word, figure and brackets 'sub-section (1)' shall be omitted;

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(ii) for the words 'and obtained permission from the municipal council to do so' the words 'and obtained permission, in cases where a scheme has not been sanctioned, from the municipal council, and in other cases, from a responsible authority' shall be substituted; and

(iii) in the proviso after the word 'council' the words 'or the responsible authority' shall be inserted.

16. In section 19 of the said Act— Amendment of section 19, Madras Act VII of 1920.

(i) for the word 'chairman' wherever it occurs in the section, the words 'responsible authority' shall be substituted; and

(ii) for sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) If the owner fails to show cause to the satisfaction of the responsible authority, the responsible authority may confirm the order granting such further period to execute the work and such order shall be communicated to and be binding on the owner and may be enforced. The expenses of enforcement may be recovered in the prescribed manner. An appeal shall lie to the Local Government against the order of the responsible authority and their decision shall be final."

17. In section 20 of the said Act, the words 'of the municipal council' shall be omitted. Amendment of section 20, Madras Act VII of 1920.

18. In section 21 of the said Act, the word, figure and brackets 'sub-section (1)', shall be omitted. Amendment of section 21, Madras Act VII of 1920.

19. After section 22 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:— Insertion of new section 22-A in Madras Act VII of 1920.

"22-A. (1) The municipal council may, within three months from the date of an award of compensation in respect of property injuriously affected, make an application to the Local Government to sanction the withdrawal or modification of all or any of the provisions of the scheme which gave rise to the claim for compensation and give notice of such application to the owner of such property. Application for sanction for withdrawal or modification of the scheme.

(2) If the Local Government accord such sanction, the award of compensation shall stand cancelled, and the

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municipal council shall pay the costs, if any, awarded by the arbitrator in connexion with the claim for compensation.

(3) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the right of the owner to make a fresh claim for compensation in respect of the modified scheme sanctioned by the Local Government under sub-section (2).

(4) No award of compensation in respect of property injuriously affected shall be enforceable within three months from the date thereof, or, if notice has been given under sub-section (1), pending the orders of the Local Government on the application made under the same sub-section."

Amendment of section 23, Madras Act VII of 1920.

20. In section 23 of the said Act, for the words 'any property is increased in value' the words 'the value of any property has increased or is likely to increase,' and for the words 'not being later than six months' the words 'not being less than three months' shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 24, Madras Act VII of 1920.

21. In section 24 of the said Act—

(i) in clause (*a*) the word, figure and brackets 'sub-section (1)' shall be omitted; and

(ii) in clause (*b*) for the word, figure and brackets 'sub-section (5)' the word, figure and brackets 'sub-section (6)' shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 27, Madras Act VII of 1920.

22. For section 27 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Local Government to appoint arbitrator.

"27. (1) After a scheme has been sanctioned the Local Government may and if so required by the council or any person interested in the scheme shall appoint an arbitrator with sufficient establishment to discharge all or any of the following duties:—

(*a*) to pass such orders as may be required under clause (*a*) to (*d*) of sub-section (2) of section 5;

(*b*) to define, and, where necessary, to demarcate or cause the demarcation of, the reconstituted plots or the areas allotted to, or reserved for, the purposes mentioned in clause (*k*) of section 4;

(*c*) to decide, in reference to the claims made, whether any property is injuriously affected within the meaning of section 20, and award the compensation, if any, to be paid to the owner concerned in accordance with the provisions contained in chapter IV; and

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(*d*) to determine, in reference to the claims made, the properties which are liable to the betterment contribution under section 23 and estimate and record their market value at the date of the notification under section 10 or section 12, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of clause (*a*) of section 24.

(2) The decisions of the arbitrator under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of sub-section (1) shall be read as part of the scheme sanctioned under section 14 and shall be final and binding on all persons:

Provided that where any such decision is in conflict with any provision in the scheme it shall require the approval of the Local Government and, on such approval being given, shall be deemed, to the extent mentioned in such decision, to have varied the sanctioned scheme."

23. For section 28 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:— Substitution of new section for section 28, Madras Act VII of 1920.

"28. (1) The arbitrator shall give notice of his proceedings and conduct them in the prescribed manner **and communicate his decision to the parties concerned.** Powers and duties of arbitrator.

(2) An arbitrator shall have all the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for the purpose of taking evidence on oath and of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents and material objects.

(3) The costs of and incident to all proceedings before the arbitrator shall be in his discretion and the arbitrator shall have full power to determine by whom or out of what property and to what extent such costs are to be paid and to give all necessary directions for the purpose aforesaid."

24. For section 29 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:— Substitution of new section for section 29, Madras Act VII of 1920.

"29. (1) Any party aggrieved by any decision of the arbitrator under clause (*c*) or clause (*d*) of sub-section (1) of section 27 may within three months from the date of the communication of such decision appeal to the Appeal.

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District Judge concerned in cases arising outside the City of Madras and to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes in cases arising in the City of Madras.

(2) The decision of the arbitrator under clause (*c*) or clause (*d*) of sub-section (1) of section 27 and, when an appeal has been preferred under sub-section (1), the decision on such appeal shall be read as part of the scheme sanctioned under section 14 and shall be final and binding on all persons."

Amendment of section 35, Madras Act VII of 1920.

25. In section 35 of the said Act,—

(i) in clause (*a*) of sub-section (2) and in clause (*d*) of sub-section (3) the word, figure and brackets 'sub-section (1)' shall be omitted ; and

(ii) in clause (*f*) of sub-section (3) the words 'from the municipal council' shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 37, Madras Act VII of 1920.

26. In section 37 of the said Act, for the words 'in relation to the scheme in question' the words 'in relation to a particular scheme or to town-planning in general' shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 38, Madras Act VII of 1920.

27. For section 38 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Joint town-planning committee.

"38. (1) Subject to such rules as the Local Government may make on this behalf, a municipal council may, and if so required by the Local Government shall, join with one or more than one other local authority, in constituting a joint town-planning committee for the making of a joint town-planning scheme or for any purpose connected with town-planning in which they are jointly interested or for which they are jointly responsible.

(2) A joint town-planning committee may include persons who are not members of the local authorities concerned but who possess in their opinion special qualifications or represent institutions or corporations interested in the work of the committee :

Provided that the number of such persons shall not exceed one-third of the total number of members of the joint committee.

(3) (i) The Local Government may make rule to carry out the purposes of sub-section (1).

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(ii) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power the Local Government may make rules to provide for—

(*a*) the total number of members of the joint committee ;

(*b*) the number of such members who shall be members of the local authorities concerned and the number of such members who may be outsiders ;

(*c*) the qualifications of persons who shall be members of the joint committee or the manner in which they shall be appointed or elected ;

(*d*) the qualifications of the person who shall be the chairman of the joint committee or the manner in which he shall be elected or appointed ;

(*e*) the term of office of members and chairman ;

(*f*) the manner in which the committee shall be put in funds and shall account therefor ; and

(*g*) the procedure of the committee.

(4) Rules made under sub-section (1) or (3) may be varied or revoked provided all the local authorities concerned assent to such variation or revocation.

(5) If any difference of opinion arise between local authorities under any of the foregoing provisions of this section, it shall be referred to the Local Government whose decision shall be final.

(6) If the Local Government take action under sub-section (1) they may issue such directions as they may think necessary or desirable in respect of all or any of the matters referred to in sub-section (3).

(7) When a joint town-planning committee has been constituted, such committee shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of the municipal council and its chairman the powers and duties of a chairman under this Act.

(8) Any joint town-planning scheme made by a joint committee may provide for the execution of the scheme or any part thereof jointly by all or two or more of the local authorities concerned or specify the parts of the scheme to be executed at the expense of the several local authorities in their respective areas and the said specified parts of the scheme shall after the publication of the notification under section 14 have effect in the areas to which they relate as separate scheme."

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28. In sections 39 and 40 of the said Act, for the figures "1884", the figures "1920" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 42, Madras Act VII of 1920.

29. In sub-section (2) of section 42 of the said Act, after the words "the municipal council" the words "or the responsible authority as the case may be", after the words "a municipal council" the words "or a responsible authority" and after the word "council" wherever it occurs the words "or the responsible authority" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 43, Madras Act VII of 1920.

30. In section 43 of the said Act, after the words "municipal authorities" wherever they occur, the words "or the responsible authority" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 44, Madras Act VII of 1920.

31. In section 44 of the said Act,—

(i) in sub-section (2)—

(*a*) in clause (*a*), the words, figures and brackets "sub-sections (1) and (3)" shall be omitted,

(*b*) in clause (*b*), for the word, letter and brackets "clause (*q*)" the word, letter and brackets "clause (*r*)" shall be substituted, and after the word and figures "section 13" the word, figure and brackets "sub-section (1)" shall be inserted,

(*c*) clause (*h*) shall be omitted.

(d) in clause (k) after the words "municipal council" the words "and responsible authority" shall be inserted;

(e) in clause (1) the words "in the place of a council" shall be omitted and for the words "on the part of the latter" the words "on the part of the municipal council or the responsible authority" shall be substituted;

(f) in clause (o) after the words "municipal councils" the words "and responsible authorities" shall be inserted; and

(g) after clause (t) the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(u) the funds which shall be transferred by the municipal council to the responsible authority, the administration of such funds, the accounts to be kept in respect thereof and their audit;

"(v) matters other than those referred to in the foregoing clauses which are expressly required or allowed by this Act to be prescribed;" and

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(ii) for sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) In making any rule, the Local Government may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees."

32. After section 44 of the said Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of sections 44-A and 44-B in Madras Act VII of 1920.

Previous publication and approval of the rules by the local legislature.

"44-A. (1) The power to make rules under sections 38, 44 and 54 shall be subject to the condition of previous publication.

(2) A draft of the rules proposed to be made under this section shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council and the rules shall not be made unless the Legislative Council approves the draft either without modification or addition or with modifications or additions; but upon such approval being given, the rules may be made in the form in which they have been approved and such rules on being so made shall be notified in the Gazette and shall thereafter be of full force and effect.

Penalty for breach of the provisions of the scheme.

44-B. (1) Where a scheme sanctioned under this Act has provided that any person who commits or knowingly permits a breach of any specified provision of the scheme or who neglects or fails to comply with any such provision shall be punishable under this section, the responsible authority shall send to any person who commits or knowingly permits a breach of any such provision of the scheme or neglects or fails to comply with any such provision, a notice calling on him to discontinue the breach or cause it to be discontinued or to comply with such provision of the scheme.

(2) If after the expiry of one month from the date of receipt of the notice by such person under sub-section (1) the breach or neglect or failure continues, such person shall, on conviction, be punishable

(i) with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and

(ii) if the breach, neglect or failure continues after such conviction, with fine which may extend to fifteen rupees for every day during which the breach, neglect or failure continues after such conviction."

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Insertion of new section 50 A in Madras Act VII of 1920.

33. After section 50 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Payment to trust by municipal councils.

"50-A. The municipal council in whose area a trust operates shall pay annually to the trust such amount as may be agreed on between them or as may be fixed by the Local Government."

Amendment of section 54, Madras Act VII of 1920.

34. In sub-section (1) of section 54 of the said Act, the words "subject to the condition of previous publication" shall be omitted.

Insertion of new section 55 in Madras Act VII of 1920.

35. After section 54 of the said Act, the following **chapter** shall be inserted, namely :—

CHAPTER X.

TRANSFER OF PROCEEDINGS.

Transfer of proceedings from one authority to another.

55. (1) The Local Government may, by notification and from a date to be specified in such notification, transfer the proceedings commenced under this Act in respect of any land by any authority having jurisdiction to any other authority having jurisdiction over such land.

(2) Before issuing a notification under sub-section (1) the Local Government shall communicate to the authorities affected the grounds on which they propose to make the transfer, fix a reasonable period for them to show cause against the proposal and consider their objections, if any.

(3) The authority to whom a transfer of proceedings is made under sub-section (1) may continue such proceedings from the stage which they had reached on the date specified in the notification.

(4) When making a transfer of proceedings under sub-section (1), the Local Government may direct the authority to whom the transfer is made to reimburse the authority from whom the transfer is made the net expenditure which the last mentioned authority may, up to the date of such transfer, have incurred on such proceedings.

(5) From the date specified in the notification under sub-section (1) all rights and assets which, for the purposes of the proceedings transferred by such notification, are vested in, and all obligations and liabilities which for the same purposes are enforcible against the authority from whom the transfer is made, shall vest in or be enforcible against the authority to whom the transfer is made."

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item 3 under heading X on page 98 supra.]

G.O. No. 1620, Development, dated 26th September 1929.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI Avargal, M.A., Director of Industries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 28th August 1929, No. 741-A/29.

[State Aid to Industries Act—Rule 12—Amendment.]

Rule 12 of the rules framed under the State Aid to Industries Act lays down that—

" The assets shall be valued by the Director or by a competent person or persons authorized in this behalf by the Local Government."

Generally, the assets of applicants for State aid relating to plant and machinery are valued by the Industrial Engineer, while other assets such as lands and buildings thereon are valued by the Revenue officers. Occasionally the services of the officers of the Forest department or the Public Works Department are also requisitioned for the purpose, for instance, in the valuation of saw mills and business premises. This procedure, however, whereby the Director of Industries authorizes other officers to value assets of applicants is not in strict accordance with the rule quoted above, since, as it stands, it implies that if the assets are not valued by the Director, some competent person or persons should be authorized by the Local Government to do so. There seems no doubt that this is an inconvenient procedure. Every time I consider the valuation of an applicant's assets by officers other than those of the Industrial department necessary, I shall have to seek the sanction of Government. I need hardly point out that this procedure would involve needless inconvenience and delay. In order to obviate this practical difficulty it seems desirable to authorize the Director to requisition the officers of other departments or Collectors for the necessary valuation. This can be done if the Government have no objection by inserting the words " either by the Director or " after the words " in this behalf " in the second line of rule 12.

Should this suggestion meet with the approval of Government, I request that steps may kindly be taken for the amendment proposed.

Order—No. 1620, *Development, dated* 26*th September* 1929.

The notification appended to this order will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

2. The Secretary to the Legislative Council is requested to lay a copy of the notification on the table of the Legislative Council as required by the proviso to section 19 of the State Aid to Industries Act and to report in due course the exact date on which this was done.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.
,, Secretary, Legislative Council.
,, Law (Legislative) Department.
,, Superintendent, Government Press, for publication of notification.

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APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (a) of section 19 and clause (6) of sub-section (b) of section 19 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923), as amended by the Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1928 (Madras Act VIII of 1928), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to make the following amendment to the rules framed under the said Act and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary, dated 3rd March 1923, as amended by Notifications No. 306, dated 11th October 1923, No. 332, dated 9th October 1925, No. 300, dated 26th August 1927 and No. 102, dated 20th March 1929, published at page 1296, page 2216, pages 1604–1605 and page 574 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th November 1923, 17th November 1925, 4th October 1927 and 26th March 1929, respectively :—

Amendment.

In rule 12 of the said rules, for the words "authorized in this behalf by the Local Government" the words "authorized in this behalf either by the Director or by the Local Government" shall be substituted.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide item 4 under heading X on page 98 supra.]

G.O. No. 1874, Development, dated 2nd November 1929.

In several districts of the Presidency there has been for the last few months a virulent attack of rinderpest among cattle. The Director of Veterinary Services reports that an additional allotment of Rs. 1 lakh will be required during the current year for the purchase of sera and vaccines, and that the existing stock of serum will last only till December. As the Legislative Council meets only in January next, and as the Muktesar Institute takes some time to prepare serum after the receipt of an indent and as the Veterinary Department cannot carry on inoculation work with its present stock of sera and vaccines until a supplementary demand for the additional allotment is moved and voted by the Council, His Excellency the Governor authorizes under proviso (b) to section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act an expenditure of not more than Rs. 53,800 for the purchase of sera and vaccines. The expenditure is debitable to the head 34. b. Agriculture—Veterinary—iii Touring establishments—Supplies and Services—Voted—Apparatus and Materials.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Veterinary Services.
,, Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
Copy to the Finance Department.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide item 7 under heading X on page 99 supra.]

G.O. No. 2413, Revenue, dated 15th November 1929.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 1440, Revenue, dated 8th August 1922.

II

From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), Mis. No. 3192, dated 22nd October 1929.

Order—No. 2413, *Revenue, dated* 15*th November* 1929.

In order to make it easier for ryots of surveyed estates to get public copies of survey records, the Government directed in G.O. No. 1440, Revenue, dated 8th August 1922, that a duplicate copy of the land register should be prepared at the cost of the estate under survey and retained in the Central Survey Office and that extracts should be prepared at a cost of four annas each and that the cost thus recovered should be credited to the Government.

2. At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 6th August 1929, Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo suggested to the Government that, in view of the expense and inconvenience which this arrangement involved for the ryots of proprietary estates, the land register should be kept in the office of the Collector of the district. In pursuance of the undertaking given in their answer to the question, the Government have considered the suggestion and they are now pleased to direct that the duplicate copy of the land register of surveyed estates, which is now kept in the Central Survey Office, should be transferred to the office of the Collector of the district.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
,, Law and Education Department.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Legislative Council Office (for being placed on the Council table).

Press.

Appendix IX.

[Vide item 11 under heading X on page 99 supra.]

List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending September 1929.

A.—PERMANENT.

Department and designation of post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Date of creation. (3)	Remarks. (4)
		Police.	
	RS.		
Public (Police) Department—			
District Superintendent of Police ...	650—1,350 *plus* O.P. 150—300 *plus* Special pay of Rs. 100 and motor car allowance of Rs. 100.	16th July 1929.	The appointment was sanctioned on a temporary basis to provide for the appointment of an additional Deputy Commissioner of Police for Madras City. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the post permanently from 16th July 1929.
		Medical.	
Local Self-Government (P.H.) Department—			
Professor of Pharmacology, Medical College, Vizagapatam.	500—50—900—1,000 *plus* Special pay Rs. 150.	1st July 1929 ...	......
		Co-operative Department.	
Co-operative Department—			
Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	1,050—50—1,200	1st April 1929 ...	The appointment was first created on 1st April 1926 temporarily on a pay of Rs. 1,000 and it has been made permanent with effect from 1st April 1929.

B.—TEMPORARY.

(i) Extension of previous sanctions.

	Rs.		
		General Administration.	
Law (Education) Department—			
Temporary Assistant Secretary ...	500	Two months from 1st September 1929.	For work connected with the preparation of electoral rolls. The post was at first sanctioned for four months from 1st May 1929.
		Administration of Justice.	
Law (General) Department—			
Second Additional Sub-Judge, Madura.	650	21st July 1929 to 20th July 1930.	
Second Additional Sub-Judge, Trichinopoly.	650	Two months from 23rd September 1929.	
		Police.	
Public (Police) Department—			
District Superintendent of Police.	650—1,350 *plus* O.P. 150—300 *plus* special pay Rs. 200	Extended for three months from 1st July 1929.	Sanctioned at first for three months from 1st April 1929 to provide for charge of the crime branch of the C.I.D.
		30. *Scientific Department.*	
		Hydro-Electric Survey.	
Public Works and Labour Department—			
Field Engineer (Electrical) (Hydro-Electric Development).	800	1st July 1929 to 31st March 1930.	First sanctioned from December 1928.
Resident Engineer (Glen Morgan Scheme).	1,750	16th August to 30th September 1929.	The post was originally sanctioned for one year from August 1928.

B.—TEMPORARY—*cont.*

(i) Extension of previous sanctions—*cont.*

Department and designation of post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
	RS.		
		Civil Works.	
Executive Engineer for the investigation of extension of irrigation in Salem under Mettur Reservoir.	625--1,375	Extended till the end of December 1929.	
		(ii) Posts newly created.	
		General Administration.	
Public (Special) Department—			
Collector	2,750 *plus* O.P. Rs. 300	From 11th September 1929 to the end of the Simla Session of the Council of State.	Mr. P. C. Dutt, I.C.S., was appointed on special duty as nominated Member of the Council of State for the Madras Presidency.
Collector and District Magistrate.	2,200	From 28th August 1929 to the end of the Simla Session of the Legislative Assembly.	Mr. A. Upendra Pai was appointed on special duty as nominated Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Madras Presidency.
		Administration of Justice.	
Law (General) Department—			
Additional Sub-Judge, Sub-Court, Cocanada.	650	From 8th July 1929 to 7th July 1930.	
		Civil Works.	
Public Works and Labour Department—			
Executive Engineer for the Trichinopoly Special Investigation Division.	625—1,375	From September 1929 till the end of February 1930.	

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APPENDIX X

[Vide item 13 under heading X on page 99 supra.]

Draft Rules which the Governor in Council proposes to make under clause (2) *of section* 21 *of the Madras Services Commission Act,* 1929 (*Madras Act XI of* 1929).

1. Every question at a meeting of the Commission shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting on the question, and in case of an equal division of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

2. If the Chairman is unable to be present at a meeting of the Commission, he shall appoint one of the members to act for him, and the member so appointed shall have all the powers of the Chairman at that meeting.

Provided that, unless the Chairman otherwise directs, no action shall be taken upon any decision arrived at in a meeting at which he was not present, until he has been informed of such decision ; and, upon being so informed, he may direct that any such decision shall be reconsidered at a meeting at which he is present.

3. The quorum for a meeting of the Commission shall be two, but the Chairman may adjourn any business at a meeting if he is of opinion that it cannot conveniently be transacted owing to the non-attendance of any member.

4. All decisions of the Commission shall be recorded by the Secretary or such other officer as may be appointed by the Chairman for that purpose in accordance with the directions of the Commission, and it shall be open to any member who dissents from a decision to record his dissent and, if he thinks fit, his reasons for dissenting.

5. Whenever under these rules the Commission is required to give advice, or to submit proposals to, or to be consulted by, any authority, the decision of the Commission shall be communicated in a letter signed by the Secretary, and, in a case where the decision is not unanimous, neither the fact of nor the ground for dissent shall be communicated unless the Chairman so directs.

6. The Commission may refer any matter to an individual member or to a committee, consisting of members and such other persons, if any, as the Commission may appoint, for consideration and report to the Commission.

7. The Chairman, or, in his absence, a member designated by him in this behalf may deal with any urgent matter appearing to him to require immediate action. Such action shall, if taken by the Chairman, be reported to the Commission at its next meeting, and, if taken by another member, be reported to the Chairman and by him to the Commission at its next meeting.

8. In matters for which no provision is made by these rules, the Commission may regulate its proceedings in such manner as it thinks fit.

APPENDIX XI.

(Vide proceedings at page 48 supra.)

THE MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

MEMORANDUM.

In the ascertainment of fair rent on garden lands, in cases where pepper is not the principal crop on the land, the exclusion of the important and valuable product, pepper, from the gross produce will be a hardship. Amendment No. 1 is intended to remedy this.

2. In view of the conditions of Malabar, particularly in the Ernad and Walluvanad taluks, a power of distraint of movables and crops, even through the court, as provided in clause 15 of the Bill is inexpedient if avoidable. It is therefore advisable to omit clause 15 and to have a provision for payment of rent in advance or for furnishing security for the same. Amendments Nos. 2 to 5 are intended to carry out this purpose.

Amendment No. 6 is intended to make it clear that the produce of pepper should also be taken into account in calculating the renewal fee payable by a kuzhikanamdar under clause 18.

Amendment No. 7 is intended to remedy the unfairness of making rent fixed in renewal proceedings to which the verumpattamdar may not have been a party, binding on him.

The other amendments are consequential on the amendments above referred to.

List of Amendments.

1. In clause 7—
   (i) in sub-clause (3)—
      (*a*) *after* the words 'areca trees' in the first line *insert* the words 'and pepper vines where pepper is not the principal crop on the land',
      (*b*) *after* the word 'nuts' in the 4th line *insert* the words 'and pepper', and
      (*c*) *after* the word 'trees' in the 5th line *insert* the words 'and pepper vines'; and
   (ii) in sub-clause (4), *omit* the words 'and also as regards pepper where it is not the principal crop on the land' occurring at the end.

2. After clause 12 *insert* the following as clause 13 and renumber clauses 13 and 14 as clauses 14 and 15 respectively :—

"13 (1) A landlord may, at any time, by notice in writting, call upon his cultivating verumpattamdar, at the latter's option
   (*a*) to pay one year's fair rent of the holding in advance, or
   (*b*) to furnish security for the said fair rent, or
   (*c*) to pay a portion of the said fair rent in advance and furnish security for the balance.

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(2) If, within a period of six months from the date of the service of notice upon him under sub-section (1), the cultivating verumpattamdar fails to pay the advance or furnish the security demanded by the landlord, the landlord may apply to the court, in the form prescribed, for an order to direct the cultivating verumpattamdar, at the latter's option

(*a*) to pay one year's fair rent of the holding in advance, or

(*b*) to furnish security for the said fair rent, or

(*c*) to pay a portion of the said fair rent in advance and furnish security for the balance.

(3) On the receipt of an application under sub-section (2), the court shall issue notice to the cultivating verumpattamdar and, if satisfied after inquiry that the tenant has not complied with any of the provisions of sub-section (2), order the cultivating verumpattamdar, at the latter's option

(*a*) to pay one year's fair rent of the holding in advance, or

(*b*) to furnish security for the said fair rent, or

(*c*) to pay a portion of the said fair rent in advance and furnish security for the balance

within such date as the court may fix.

(4) Where the cultivating verumpattamdar has already paid a portion of one year's fair rent of the holding in advance or furnished security for a portion of the said fair rent, the provisions of sub-sections (1) to (3) shall apply in respect of the balance of such fair rent.

(5) Any advance of fair rent paid by a cultivating verumpattamdar to his landlord, whether before or after a demand under sub-section (1) or deposited by him for such payment under clause (i) of sub-section (4) of section 15, shall bear interest at 6 per cent per annum from the date of payment or from the date of service of notice of such deposit through court, as the case may be."

3. In clause 14 as renumbered, *after* sub-clause (6) and before the proviso, *insert* the following sub-clause :—

"(7) that the tenant has not complied with the order of the court under sub-section (3) of section 13".

4. In clause 15 as renumbered—

)i) in sub-clause (1), line 3, *for* the figures '13' *substitute* the figures '14';

(ii) in sub-clause (2), line 3, *for* the figures '13' *substitute* the figures '14';

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(iii) in sub-clause (3), line 2, *for* the figures '13' *substitute* the figures '14'; and

(iv) *after* sub-clause (3), *insert* the following sub-clause :—

"(4) In any suit in which eviction is claimed on the ground specified in clause (7) of section 14, if the tenant

(i) (*a*) deposits in court for payment to the plaintiff in the suit one year's fair rent of the holding in advance or furnishes security for the same or deposits in court for such payment a portion of such fair rent and furnishes security for the remainder, or

(*b*) where he has already paid a portion of the said fair rent or furnished security for a portion thereof, deposits in court for payment to the plaintiff the balance of the said fair rent or furnishes security for such balance or deposits in court for such payment a portion of such balance and furnishes security for the remainder; and

(ii) deposits in court for payment to the plaintiff the costs of the latter up to the date of deposit

the court shall dismiss the suit."

5. If amendments 2 to 4 are accepted, and not otherwise, then the following :—

Omit existing clause 15.

6. In clause 18—

(i) in sub-clauses (1) and (2), *after* the words 'fruit-bearing trees' wherever they occur, *insert* the words 'and pepper vines where pepper is not the principal crop', and

(ii) in the Explanation, *for* the words 'nuts and fruits' *substitute* the words 'nuts, fruits and pepper'.

7. In clause 28—

(i) *for* the words 'under this Act' in lines 2 and 3, *substitute* the words and figures 'under section 12'; and

(ii) in the proviso, *for* all the words beginning with the words 'unless the fair rent' *substitute* the following :—

"unless the rent fixed under section 12 has been taken into account for the purpose of calculating the renewal fee under Chapter IV and there has been a renewal, in which case, such rent shall be payable by the cultivating verumpattamdar from the date of renewal."

8. In clause 40, in sub-clause (2), line 3, *for* the figures '13' *substitute* the figures '14'.

9. In clause 43—

(i) in sub-clause (1) (*a*), line 2, *for* the figures '14' *substitute* the figures '15'; and

(ii) in sub-clause (1) (*b*), line 2, *for* the figures '14' *substitute* the figures '15'.

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10. In clause 50, in sub-clause (2), line 2, *omit* the figures '15'.

11. In clause 51—

(i) in sub-clause (1), *for* the words 'coconut and arecanut' *substitute* the words 'coconut, arecanut and pepper'; and

(ii) in sub-clause (2), *for* the words 'coconuts and arecanuts' *substitute* the words 'coconuts, arecanuts and pepper'.

Appendix XII.

(Vide item 9 under heading X on page 99 supra.)

G.O. No. 509, Development, dated 22nd March 1929.

Read—the following paper:—

Recommendations of the Non-official members of the Textile Conference.

In June 1924 the Government published an order in connexion with the Textile branch of the Department of Industries in which they stated that "It was at least open to doubt whether in spite of the large expenditure that had been and was being incurred on the efforts of the Industries Department to improve the handloom weaving industry during the last twenty-five years any real improvement had been effected. They therefore proposed to appoint a committee of persons conversant with the industry and with the trade in its products, to examine its present position and future prospects and to advise the Government, whether it was desirable that the efforts to resuscitate the handloom weaving industry through the medium of State assistance should be continued and whether the expenditure incurred in the past had made any material difference to the industry and if the continuance of State assistance was desirable how best it could be made effective." The Committee proposed by Government was however not appointed and instead the views of some non-official gentlemen were obtained at an informal conference held in March 1925. It would appear that the members of the conference were not furnished with a memorandum prepared either by the Director of Industries or by the Textile Expert and as the result of their informal discussion they merely suggested that the present work might continue without expressing any opinion on the important issues raised in the Government's order.

2. Many circumstances have combined to draw public attention to the Textile section of the Industries Department. For several years past the work of the Department of Industries came in for a good deal of adverse criticism both in and out of the Legislative Council and the Government Order referred to above on the most important section of this department only helped to strengthen the view that the condition of the principal cottage industry of this Presidency did not receive the attention it deserved. In addition, the increasing extent of unemployment and the growing poverty in rural areas have helped to turn public attention to the handloom weaving industry as one of the principal means for their solution, utilizing the Textile branch of the Industries Department for the purpose in view. In November 1927, a large number of members of the local Legislative Council representing the different parties, tabled a resolution in the following terms for constituting the Textile branch of the Department of Industries into a separate department placed directly under Government: "This Council

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recommends to Government that the importance and magnitude of the hand-spinning and handloom weaving and connected cottage industries and the urgent need for their development and for tackling the various problems connected with them be recognized and that the Textile branch which forms the largest section in the activities of the Department of Industries be formed into a separate department as in the case of Fisheries." On the assurance given by the then Minister for Development that he would convene a conference with a view to obtain its opinion on this question the resolution was withdrawn. Accordingly the present conference was constituted by the Government in September 1928 to discuss the working of the Textile section of the Industries Department and to consider the lines of future progress and development.

3. The work of the Textile branch of the Department of Industries falls under two main heads—the resuscitation and development of the textile cottage industries, and secondly assistance and advice to power textile industries. The textile cottage industry of this Presidency includes cotton, silk, wool, coir, jute, aloe, kora, bleaching, dyeing, finishing, hosiery, lace, embroidery, sericulture, silk-reeling, silk-twisting, wool-spinning, etc. It ranks in importance and magnitude next only to agriculture. It is the chief means of livelihood for about two million people who entirely depend upon it. The various classes of people engaged from time immemorial in this industry are Devangas, Sowrastras, Kaikulas, Padmasalias, Muhammadans and depressed classes. The industry affords work for men, women and children. A few of the textile industries are eminently fitted to serve as a remunerative occupation for part-time agriculturists, the depressed classes and a portion of the unemployed middle classes. The papers placed before us make out the following facts. The quantity of cotton cloth turned out by the handloom is nearly five times that produced by the mills in this Presidency. Again, this Presidency produces one-third of the quantity of cotton cloth produced on handloom in the whole of India. The consumption of raw silk by the handloom weavers in this Presidency amounts to nearly a crore of rupees. The value of the woollen cumblies, carpets, rugs, durries and goods produced from coir, jute, aloe, kora grass, etc., runs to several lakhs of rupees per annum. This Presidency is singularly lucky in exporting hand-woven coloured goods, the value of which averages nearly 18 millions of rupees per annum. Thus the textile cottage industry of this Presidency is one of considerable importance as affording livelihood to a large section.

4. The conference sat on the 10th September, 6th November, 20th December 1928 and on the 9th, 10th and 11th of January 1929. The members of the conference were furnished with a note by the Director of Industries, a memorandum on the Textile branch of the Department of Industries and a note on the working of the weaving schools by the Textile Expert. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies also furnished a note on weaving societies and a further note on the same. The Director of Industries, the Textile Expert, the Registrar and the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies also attended the sittings of the conference and were good enough to explain their views with regard to the subjects dealt with in the said notes and memorandum. It was not possible for the conference to deal with all the branches of trades and industries comprised in the textile cottage industry referred to above and attention was concentrated by the members on the cotton weaving branch—the largest and the most important item.

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From the materials placed before us we find that the production of cotton cloth on handlooms in India has since the war increased by nearly 200 million yards per annum or nearly 20 per cent. Far from showing signs of decline the industry exhibits a remarkable vitality which encourages the hope of a better future if the industry is properly and promptly organized and placed on a commercial footing. From the figures relating to the rate and cost of production of cotton cloth on the handloom, we find that many of the fallacies which held the field so long regarding the economic inefficiency of the handloom have been effectively exposed. In a country like India, the handloom as a cottage industry has certain advantages over the powerloom. The Textile Expert's note shows that the actual cost of production on the handloom is lower than that on the powerloom and that for the same investment the quantity of cloth produced on the handloom is larger than on the powerloom. But the price of handloom cloth when it reaches the market is at present higher by 7 to 10 per cent than the power products. In spite of the higher price, as much as about 4 million yards of cotton cloth are produced on the handlooms in this Presidency.

5. As the production of cotton cloth of higher count and of variegated patterns on the handloom will provide work for only a small number of weavers on account of a limited demand for it, it is necessary that the bulk of the production on the handloom should be the ordinary wearing apparel of the masses if the million and odd cotton weavers entirely dependent on handloom, part-time agriculturists and the depressed classes are to be provided with an occupation which will give them a living wage. Hence, in this sphere of work, the handloom and the powerloom have necessarily to stand on a common ground. If the handloom product should hold the field, the existing disparity in price between the hand and the power product has to be removed. It is only then that the large quantity of cloth produced on the handloom can be marketed, continuity of employment provided to the handloom weaver and remunerative work found for the weavers, the part-time agriculturists and the depressed classes.

6. In considering the means of removing the disparity in prices no useful purpose will at present be served by launching on a detailed discussion of the various methods of providing protection to the handloom cotton weaving industry. On the representations made by the Millowners' Association, the Government of India have offered protection and also assisted the cotton mill industry by removing the excise duty on cloth, enhancing the import duty on yarns, removing the import duty on machinery and by deputing a trade mission to explore the possibility of markets for Indian mill goods in other countries and studying their requirement in that connexion. The Department of Industries has in future to urge for such steps as are likely to assist the handloom industry also. It is observed that as the result of the grant of protection to the Indian spinning mills, the competition between the handloom and the powerloom in respect of the wearing apparel of the masses has in recent years been intensified. In the case of cloths worn by the classes, the duty has to some extent affected the earnings of the handloom weavers and it is desirable that in order to enable the handloom weaving industry to survive in the competition, the duty on yarns of counts above 40s may be removed as also the duty on gold thread. As regards yarns of counts below 40s, which are mainly supplied by Indian mills, Government may stipulate a condition that they should not be below a standard strength test, and should

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be of the reputed count, correct length and weight. Government may also assist the handloom industry by providing cheap facilities by rail for transporting yarn and cloth for weavers' co-operative societies.

7. The solution of the problem of the removal of disparity in prices may also be sought for in other directions. In the memorandum submitted by the Textile Expert, he has suggested certain lines of development whereby it should be possible to effect the removal of disparity which may in its turn bring about a mutual adjustment as between the products of the hand and the power looms. His scheme consists of—

(*a*) an organization for securing yarns at a favourable rate either by direct purchase from the mills or by starting of a co-operative spinning mill or a mill worked by jail labour ;

(*b*) an organization for preparing and distributing ready-made warps to the weavers which, while helping to standardize the products of the handloom, will set free the weavers' family from the unremunerative labour of preparing the warp for the loom ;

(*c*) employment of two looms in place of one, with the help of the members of the weavers' family set free from the labour of warp preparation, thus increasing the output of cloth with distinct improvement in his present wage ;

(*d*) an organization for taking the cloth from the weaver and marketing it for him thereby securing continuity of work for the weaver.

This organization will have the advantage of studying the market conditions, of advising weavers what to weave, and dealing with hand-woven goods duly standardized so that they can be guaranteed for quality and placed in a marketable form. These proposals would appear to have been dealt with by the Textile Expert in a bulletin published by the Government as early as 1923.

8. The scheme of the Textile Expert involves activities on four distinct lines. The first is the improvement of the technique of the handloom ; the second, imparting technical training ; the third, bringing into existence linked organizations for the supply of ready-made warps and also popularizing preparatory mechanical processes for warping and sizing ; and the fourth, placing the industry on a commercial footing with the help of co-operative organizations. On the technical side, an appreciable advance would appear to have been made since the appointment of the Textile Expert, but the progress might have been more rapid but for the lack of necessary expert mechanical assistance in the evolution of improved textile appliances. There could have been greater results in the evolution of such appliances with closer co-operation of the engineering branch. We learn that the proposed amalgamation of the Industrial Engineering Workshop with the Public Works Workshop was not given effect to mainly on the ground that one of the special functions of the former was to undertake research work for the various sections of the Department of Industries. It appears that the proposals made by the Textile Expert to set apart a portion of the Engineer's workshop with a competent machanic to work under the instructions of the Textile Expert for evolving new appliances have not yet been given effect to. We recommend that a qualified mechanic should be added to the staff of the Textile Institute for pushing on research work under the supervision of the Textile Expert. Facility should also be provided by setting apart a portion of the Industrial Engineer's workshop to carry out

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the needful experiments. When an appliance has been evolved and found to be suitable for the purpose, the Industrial Engineer should undertake to manufacture it in bulk and to offer them for sale at cost price (without overhead charges), for some time at least, in view of the poor and indebted condition of the weaving population of the Presidency.

9. With regard to technical training, the delay in the provision of a suitably designed building fitted with gas, steam, water and motive power for the Textile Institute has hampered the work in this direction.

We are glad that arrangements are being made to transfer the Institute to the premises of the Leather Trades School. We hope that the necessary alterations and additions will be provided for with the least possible delay.

We recommend that the carpet weaving classes now conducted in the School of Arts and Crafts should be transferred to the Textile Institute.

All the textile industries should continue, as at present, to be under the control and supervision of the Textile Expert. The Institute should receive his direct and close attention, and we consider the purpose will be better served by locating the office of the Expert in the Institute itself.

From the materials placed before us, we find that the subject of imparting instruction in weaving in aided industrial schools in the mufassal has not received proper attention. We find that, while the Government aid these schools, they have practically no effective control over the work done in them. Consequently, these schools, imparting training in handloom weaving as one of their activities, have not been brought into line with the work carried on in the Textile Institute which is planned to help in the ultimate organization of the handloom industry. This appears to be due to the fact that, even after the appointment of a Textile Expert, these schools have continued to be under the Inspector of Industrial Schools with no textile training. We invite the attention of the Government to the note of the Textile Expert supplied to the Conference on the working of the weaving schools. We are not satisfied that the way in which the industrial weaving schools are at present conducted and supervised is productive of useful results.

We recommend that the system of technical education in weaving should be reorganized by framing a curriculum of studies in theory and practice by the Textile Expert for introduction in the aided schools and transferring the supervision and inspection of these schools to the Expert.

10. The present system of demonstration by peripatetic parties in our opinion has been attendant with good results in the popularization of the improved method of weaving. It is capable of producing better results if the parties are strengthened and the members trained to demonstrate the various preparatory processes of warping and sizing by mechanism in grey and coloured yarns.

We consider that the proper equipment of the Textile Institute would require a power dressing and sizing machine and any system by which ready-made warps should be made available to the weavers on a large scale would also require the use of one or more power dressing and sizing machines. It does not appear to us that there was any necessity to part with such a machine which the Institute had We recommend that another machine, if possible of a cheaper model, be obtained and installed in the Textile Institute for the purpose of demonstration and instruction: otherwise, progress in the important direction of linked organization may not be facilitated.

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11. We consider that the improvement and the popularization of the technique alone will not suffice. A properly conceived policy for the betterment of the economic condition of the weavers and for enabling them to derive the benefits of co-operation for their improvement is also necessary. Towards that end, a system of co-operative societies specially designed for affording them credit, for supplying them with yarn cheap, for arranging for marketing facilities for their finished products and for supplying them with information on all allied matters, should be organized. The first note supplied by the Co-operative department has not under-rated the difficulties in this direction; but we feel that the efforts till now made were not the results of any comprehensive or any specially designed policy. We further feel that in the efforts till now made, there was no inter-related and co-ordinated action between the Co-operative department and the textile section of the industries. We hope with Mr. F. R. Hemmingway, the author of the Co-operative Manual, that "there must be room for very great improvement in the economic condition of the weaver if co-operative organizations can be formed. Careful and cool study of these trades will be necessary, but the thing *can be done* and there is no extravagant fancy in a mental picture of a network of weaving societies throughout the Presidency, organized into central and wholesale societies which are closely in touch with yarn and cloth trade, can get the weaver his yarn cheap, can advise him what to weave and can sell his cloth for him." The report of the Townsend Committee on Co-operation in Madras confirms this view. It states that "the help given by the co-operative movement to weavers, so far, is negligible. Most of the weaver societies are doing little, if any work. Yet that some at any rate of the weavers' troubles can be lessened by the application of co-operative methods is certain. We think that Government should take special measures to help this community. We do not consider that the steps so far taken to that end are adequate."

In addition to the above views, the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture also has recorded that "the handloom weaving industry in India is still of great importance in the natural economy and has up to the present shown remarkable vitality in face of competition with factory products. It is likely to remain the principal form of village industry and there is no immediate reason to fear its decline." The Commission added that they found few, if any, indications during their enquiries that the departments of Industries were exercising any appreciable influence on rural developments.

12. The chief points in this connexion to be borne in mind are—

(1) The widespread poverty of the weaving classes who have an ancient and hereditary craft in their possession which, but for the modern competition of machine cloth, would have kept them in a comparatively better condition economically;

(2) the utter extinction of the hand-spinning in India, which was previously widespread, reducing them to entire dependence on mill-made and imported yarn and the consequent necessity of a cheap supply of yarn to them;

(3) the necessity for the introduction of mechanized process to be linked with handlooms;

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(4) the weavers' dependence on and indebtedness to middlemen who alone now are mostly the agents for marketing the finished goods ;

(5) the absence of any channel by which information regarding the requirements of the markets—home and foreign—and the marketing conditions can be made available to the handloom weavers.

We consider that the handloom weaving in India is not a new industry sought to be introduced, but it is an ancient industry languishing for want of adequate support. A large population who, though now earning a precarious livelihood, are in danger of being thrown out of employment. Such unemployment would raise a great and serious problem for the Government. We feel, therefore, that no effort can be spared by the Government in helping to place the industry on a better and more profitable footing. We recommend that early steps must be taken for organizing a system of co-operative societies as contemplated by Mr. Hemmingway and that Government must render support in giving necessary financial help and strengthening the staff of the department.

The suggestion of the Registrar in his note for the appointment of a Deputy Registrar for each district appeared to us to be too much for the purpose of organizing weavers' societies ; but we were glad to learn from the Registrar that this was only a part of a general scheme of expansion of the department otherwise and had no special reference to the weaver societies.

13. The notes of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies invite pointed attention to the evil of growing drink habit among the weavers. While we think that such a habit exists, we consider that it is due more to the depressing economic conditions and the surroundings in which they live and the facilities that exist for drink. Undoubtedly the co-operation of the Excise department is urgently needed and it should take note of this and do everything in its power, even if not in prohibition altogether, at any rate, in the matter of location of shops and in placing conditions in the licence for limiting the time of sale, prohibiting sale to women and youth and forbidding sale altogether on festive days.

14. The prospect of success in improving the industry lies in devising a linked organization and in co-ordinated effort of a sustained character in which the textile section of the industries, now one of the branches under the Director of Industries and the Co-operative department must take part and work conjointly. That the past efforts have not produced adequate results cannot be gainsaid. It is obvious that a Director dealing with a number of industries each involving its own problems and a distinct set of processes—scientific, mechanical and artistic—can hardly be expected to do adequate justice to the heavy strain of this multifarious work, especially when most of the Directors of Industries in Madras have been Civilians who, with no special training for this post, came in as Directors and went out to take charge of other Civil offices for which their experiences gained as a Director would be of little avail. We recognize the very hard and laborious work of these Directors, but we are not convinced that this system is conducive to the improvement and development of handloom textile industry with its many branches and varied sets of processes. Being the biggest industry after agriculture and affecting nearly two millions of the people of this Presidency, we think that one of the necessary means for achieving the result desired, by sustained and co-ordinated effort towards the amelioration

of the hard lot of weavers and the improvement of the handloom industry would be by constituting the textile section into a separate department. Some administrative difficulties and additional cost were mentioned as points against the formation of a separate department. We consider that they are not insuperable and that the importance of this branch of industry requires the constitution of a separate department and this question deserves the favourable consideration of the Government.

15. Even if the question of the formation of a separate department would involve an inter-departmental discussion and re-arrangement of the functions of other sections and departments and entail delay in coming to conclusion on this subject, we recommend that the other suggestions and recommendations we have made and those which are made in the Textile Expert's memorandum and in the note of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies be taken up by the Government for early consideration and orders and prompt effect given. In view of the importance of the textile section, we further recommend that, pending consideration of the separation of the department, the Textile Expert be made a Deputy Director to deal with the textile section alone—the existing Deputy Director being left to deal with the other sections of the Industries department—both the Deputy Directors to work under the Director. We consider that this is feasible without any extra cost and that this arrangement will tend to a closer touch with the Government immediately through the Director of Industries and result in quicker despatch of business and in better results.

16. We further consider that an Advisory Committee for the textile section is indispensable for advising the Government in all matters relating to the improvement of the textile industry and the betterment of the weaving classes.

17. We desire to place on record the help rendered and the courtesy shown to us by the hon. the Minister and the other officers of the Government concerned in the work of this Conference.

Order—No. 509, *Development, dated 22nd March* 1929.

In November 1927, the following resolution was tabled in the Legislative Council recommending the constitution of the Textile Branch of the Department of Industries into a separate department placed directly under Government:—

"This Council recommends to the Government that the importance and magnitude of the hand-spinning and hand-loom weaving and connected cottage industries and the urgent need for their development and for tackling the various problems connected with them be recognized and that the textile branch, which forms the largest section in the activities of the Department of Industries be formed into a separate department under the Development Department."

On the assurance given by the hon. the Minister for Development that he would convene a Conference with a view to obtaining its opinion on this question the resolution was withdrawn.

2. In accordance with the above assurance a Conference was convened by the Government in September 1928 to discuss the working of the textile

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section and consider the lines of future progress and development consisting of the following gentlemen and presided over by the hon. Minister for Development :—

M.R.Ry. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L., M.L.C.,
,, B. Ramachandra Reddi Garu, B.A., M.L.C.,
,, C. Gopala Menon Avargal, M.L.C.,
,, N. Siva Raj Avargal, B.A., B.L., M.L.C.,
Mr. G. Brunnschweiller,
Mr. Leslie Coles,
M.R.Ry. P. T. Kumaraswami Chetti Avargal,
Hajee Abdul Raheem Sahib Bahadur and
The Director of Industries.

The Conference met on the 10th September, 6th November, 20th December 1928 and on 9th, 10th and 11th January 1929. Mr. Leslie Coles proceeded to England after the second sitting of the Conference and so did not attend the subsequent meetings. The Secretary to Government, Development Department, attended all the meetings. The Conference heard the views of the Textile Expert, Registrar and Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the non-official members submitted a report embodying their recommendations on the 11th January 1919. The Government have given their careful consideration to this report and now proceed to pass orders on the various recommendations.

3. The Conference recommend that the duty on all counts of yarn above 40s and the duty on gold thread should be removed, that, in the case of yarn supplied by Indian mills, it should be prescribed that they should not be below a standard strength test, and should be of the reputed count, correct length and weight and that facilities should be procured for cheap transport by rail for yarn and cloth required for the weavers co-operative societies. As regards the removal of the import duty on yarn it may be observed that of the total quantity of yarn consumed by hand mills less than 10 per cent are of counts above 40s and the production of fine cloth can at best afford occupation only to a section of the weaving classes. The Government will, however, consider this recommendation further on receipt of a report which they are awaiting from the Director regarding the effect of the increased import duty on cotton twist, yarn, etc., levied in 1927. The Director will, in submitting the report, deal specifically with the recommendation of the Conference in detail and also with that relating to the removal of duty on gold thread. As regards the prescription of standard strength test, etc., the Government are inclined to think that the suggestion is likely to present practical difficulties and they therefore consider that the opinion of the local mills should be taken. The Director is requested to take the matter up with the important mills in the Presidency and report the result as early as possible. On the question of cheap transport over railways the Government consider that it would be preferable if the railway administrations were addressed when there is a prospect of creation of a sufficient number of weavers' societies. The Director of Industries and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should keep this recommendation in mind and address Government in due course.

4. The Conference next review the measures to be taken with a view to improving the position of the hand-loom weaving industry on its technical

and commercial sides and the Government agree generally that development should proceed on the lines indicated which are also in accordance with the proposals already framed by the department. The crux of the weavers' problem is how to standardize the products of the looms and to effect a reduction in the price of cloth without reducing the earnings of the weavers. Progress in the organization of the industry on its commercial and economic side is beset with considerable difficulties and the complex problem of producing standardized hand-made goods in quantity, of cheapening the cost of producing such goods, of replacing the middleman by a net work of co-operative societies, of creating a steady and regular demand for the cloths turned out and last but not least of improving the morality of the weaver and inculcating in him habits of thrift is one which is not easy of solution. The policy outlined for the betterment of the economic condition of the weavers postulates the setting up of a net work of co-operative societies specially designed for affording them the necessary credit, supplying them with cheap yarns and arranging for marketing facilities for their finished products. The prospects of success in this direction are not very encouraging in view of the improvident and intemperate habits of the weaver. The Co-operative department have already organized some societies and the Registrar will now be requested to pay specific attention to the development of weavers' societies along the lines recommended by the Conference and submit any special proposals which require the sanction of Government in giving effect to them.

The Government have in this connexion considered the question whether a partial solution of the present problem of the weaver could not to a certain extent be found by diverting some of the members of the community to other branches of the textile industry, for instance hosiery, artificial silk, etc. The Textile Expert has been asked to examine the possibilities of introducing these industries on a more extensive scale and he has been instructed to carry out intensive inquiries as regards particular branches of the industry such as Madras handkerchiefs and lunghis.

5. While discussing the technical side of the industry the Conference recommends that a portion of the Industrial Engineer's workshop should be set apart for the use of the Textile Expert to enable him to carry out the necessary experiments in the evolution of improved appliances and that a qualified mechanic should be added to his staff for the purpose. They further recommend that if and when appliances have been evolved and found suitable for the purpose, the Industrial Engineer should undertake to manufacture them in bulk and to offer them for sale at cost price without overhead charges. The Government accept these suggestions. The Director should spare a mechanic from the sanctioned staff for the use of the Expert. If one with the requisite qualification is not available among the existing staff the Director is requested to submit proposals for the recruitment of a mechanic with the qualifications required to undertake the work in view. There may be practical difficulties in setting aside a portion of the Industrial Engineer's workshop for the use of the Textile Expert but the Director is requested to arrange to grant all facilities for the mechanic to conduct his work there and report the results of the working of this arrangement at the end of a year. The Textile Expert is also permitted in addition to arrange with the engineering firms to have experimental machines and plans constructed to his design.

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6. On the question of technical training and education and its control the Conference recommend that the Textile Institute should be transferred to the Leather Trades School buildings, that the carpet-weaving class attached to the School of Arts and Crafts should be transferred to the Textile Institute, that the office of the Textile Expert should be located in the Textile Institute itself and that all responsibility for supervision and inspection of aided schools that teach weaving should be taken away from the Inspector of Industrial Schools and vested in the Textile Expert.

7. The transfer of the Textile Institute to the Leather Trades School premises has already been ordered and the Director has been asked to submit proposals for extensions and alterations to the Institute. The consideration of the proposal for the transfer of the carpet weaving class to the Textile Institute will be deferred until the receipt of the report of the committee about to be appointed in connexion with the re-organization of the School of Arts and Crafts. The Government accept the recommendation of the Conference that the office of the Textile Expert should be located in the Textile Institute. The Director should arrange to have this transfer effected immediately. As regards the recommendation that supervision and inspection of weaving classes in aided schools should be transferred to the Textile Expert, the Government observe that at present there is only one weaving school in the Presidency and in thirteen aided schools weaving forms one of the subjects taught. It would be administratively difficult to treat the weaving section of the schools as a separate unit for purposes of recognition, inspection and grant-in-aid and dual control over these schools by the Textile Expert and the Inspector of Industrial Schools would lead to undesirable consequences. The Government therefore consider that for the present the following arrangement should be adopted with a view to improving the instruction imparted in weaving in the various schools. The Textile Expert should be instructed to make it a rule to visit from time to time all schools in which instruction in weaving is given and if he notices any defects or considers any improvements necessary he should bring them to the notice of the Director who should, in consultation with the heads of the institutions. give careful consideration to the suggestions of the Textile Expert. The Expert should be asked to examine the present curriculum of instruction in weaving and any revision or modification suggested by him should be given effect to in consultation with the management of the schools. The Expert should be consulted before any amendment or revision of the curriculum is undertaken in the future.

8. On the subject of propaganda and demonstration the recommendation of the Conference is that peripatetic weaving parties should be strengthened and that a power dresser sizing machine should be installed in the Textile Institute. The Government accept the need for increasing the peripatetic weaving parties and the Director is requested to formulate proposals and submit them to Government at an early date. As regards the installation of a power dresser sizing machine the Government wish to draw attention to the fact that the department till very recently possessed a machine but, in view of the fact that it was not serving any great purpose and that there were great difficulties in popularizing the use of machine-made warps to a considerable extent, the Government ordered its disposal to a private firm which proposed to work it at full capacity for the benefit of the weavers. The Government considsr that the objects underlying the purchase of the plant

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are likely to be achieved much more rapidly when it is worked by the private firm to whom it has been disposed of. The Government therefore doubt whether a second machine if purchased would produce any more satisfactory results. But the question of installing a machine will be considered when there is a definite prospect of the creation of the requisite linked organizations.

9. The Conference have recommended that side by side with the technical improvement steps should be taken to combat the evil of drink habit among the weavers. They have suggested that the co-operation of the Excise Department should be secured and have pointed out the ways in which that department could assist in reducing this drink evil. This recommendation will be examined separately in the Revenue Department.

10. The Conference recommend that one of the necessary means for achieving the desired result towards the amelioration of the weaver community and the improvement of the handloom industry would be by constituting the textile section into a separate department an suggest that pending consideration of the creation of a separate department, the Textile Expert be made a Deputy Director to deal with the textile section alone working under the Director. The Government have given their careful consideration to these suggestions and direct that the designation of the Textile Expert should be changed to Assistant Director (Textiles). The examination of the suggestion regarding the creation of a separate department for textiles should wait until the results of the working of the arrangement herein approved for the separation of the office of the Expert from that of the Director of Industries are known.

11. The Conference recommend that an advisory committee for the textile section is indispensable for advising the Government in all matters relating to the improvement of the textile industry and the betterment of the weaving classes. The Government accept this recommendation and separate orders will issue regarding the constitution of this committee.

12. The Government desire to express their thanks to the members of the Conference for their valuable suggestions.

(By order of Government, Ministry of Development)

A. McG. C. Tampoe,
Secretary to Government.

To the members of the Conference.
,, Director of Industries.
,, Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
,, Secretary to Legislative Council, for placing on Council Table.
Editors' Table.

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APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item 10 under heading X on page 99 supra.]

G.O. No. 584, Education, dated 25th March 1929.

The scales of pay now in force for the Subordinate Educational Service are as follows :—

Men's Branch.	*Women's Branch.*
Assistant Lecturers in Colleges—Rs. 125—5—175—7½—250.	Assistant Lecturers in Colleges—Rs. 125—5—175—7½—250 plus special pay of Rs. 10.
Deputy Inspectors of Schools (Senior grade)—Rs. 75—5—100—10—150 with a selection grade on Rs. 150—10—250 for 25 per cent of the cadre.	Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Schools—Rs. 75—5—100—10—150 with a selection grade on Rs. 150—10—250 for 25 per cent of the cadre plus special pay of Rs. 35.
School Assistants—Rs. 75—5—100 for 48 per cent of the cadre; Rs. 100—10—150 for 40 per cent of the cadre; Rs. 150—10—250 for 12 per cent of the cadre.	School Assistants—Rs. 75—5—100 for 48 per cent of the cadre; Rs. 100—10—150 for 40 per cent of the cadre; Rs 150—10—250 for 12 per cent of the cadre. plus special pay of Rs. 10.

2. The question of revising the above scales of pay has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. They are now pleased to sanction the creation with effect from 1st April 1929 of a selection grade on Rs. 250—10—300 limited to 5 per cent of the cadre of Assistant Lecturers in Colleges, provided that the selection grade posts in the Women's branch shall be subject to a minimum of one post.

3. The Government further direct that the posts now comprising the cadres of Deputy Inspectors of Schools, senior grade, and School Assistants shall, with effect from 1st April 1929, be included in a combined cadre on a scale of pay of Rs. 75—5—100—10—150 with a selection grade on Rs. 150—10—250 limited to 25 per cent of the total strength of the combined cadre, a similar arrangement being adopted in the case of Sub-Assistant Inspectresses and School Assistants in the Women's branch.

4. With effect from 1st April 1929, the special pay of Rs. 10 a month now allowed to Assistant Lecturers and School Assistants in the Women's branch and of Rs. 35 a month to Sub-Assistant Inspectresses will be abolished; that is to say, women recruited to hold the posts in question on or after 1st April 1929 shall not be given special pay.

The existing incumbents who are in receipt of the above special pay will continue to draw it so long as they hold their present posts either substantively or otherwise subject to the following conditions :—

(i) that in the case of Assistant Lecturers, the special pay shall case on promotion to the selection grade except that an Assistant Lecturer who has reached the maximum of the ordinary grade, namely, Rs. 250, will, on promotion to the selection grade, draw the special pay as personal pay liable to be extinguished on her earning the first increment in the selection grade ;

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(ii) that Sub-Assistant Inspectresses who have reached the maximum pay (Rs. 150) in the ordinary grade shall, on promotion to the selection grade, be given a personal pay equal to the special pay which will be extinguished by subsequent increments ;

(iii) that School Assistants who have reached the maximum pay of Rs. 100 in the present third grade or the maximum of Rs. 150 in the present second grade shall, on being brought on to the time-scale of pay now sanctioned for the combined cadre, be given a personal pay of Rs. 10 which will be liable to be extinguished by the next increment;

(iv) that School Assistants in the present first grade shall, on reaching the maximum pay of Rs. 250, cease to draw special pay with reference to G.O. No. 1191, Education, dated 26th May 1928.

5. This sanction is registered as No. 29 of 1929-1930.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

J. VENKATANARAYANA,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, Accountant-General (through Finance Department).
,, Finance Department.
,, Secretary to the Legislative Council (for being placed on the table of the Legislative Council).

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